

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

The Monitor's view

After Vietnam

Need for reconciliation

The health of American society — and thus of the United States position in the world — depends on national self-confidence and reconciliation in the face of national setback in Indo-China. These qualities can counter the nation's element of "self-induced defeatism" that has reportedly begun to worry America's allies much more than a collapse of South Vietnam. Whatever America's successes and failures abroad, the internal strength of its free society has always been the main reason for its external strength in the world.

A spirit of confident reconciliation will defuse controversy and aid all the practical steps necessary to carry out the nation's remaining moral obligations in the midst of Indo-China tragedy. This spirit means such adjustments in attitude as eschewing futile scapegoating for the responsible tracing of accountability so that the lessons of the ordeal can be learned.

But achieving a united and constructive spirit demands hard, prayerful, openhearted effort when the very definition of America's moral obligations remains subject to disagreement.

One way to drain the divisiveness from such disagreement is for each side to grant the good intentions of the other.

In some eyes, America's whole history in Vietnam has led to a moral obligation to stay in as long as South Vietnam wants American help. To others, America's whole history there provides a moral obligation not to prolong that history except in humanitarian

ways. No one can weigh for somebody else the question of how to decide this question.

But, for the sake of a constructive spirit toward the whole task ahead, each other's motives ought to be given the benefit of the doubt.

This applies to the branches of government, too — now that the American people are apparently no longer being misled by the kind of official deception and misinformation that previously warranted doubts and undercut the democratic process of decision. That process is back in full swing.

Giving Mr. Ford the benefit of the doubt does not mean to ignore the political component in his favoring the right wing of his party by asking more arms for Saigon. It means to recognize that his whole record suggests this is in line with his honest judgment as the right thing for his country.

Giving Congress the benefit of the doubt does not mean to ignore the political component in congressmen's lining up with the polls and the folks back home against more military aid. It means to recognize that congressmen have no less patriotic or moral motives than President Ford when they conclude that the greatest good for the greatest number can now be served by ending America's role in the war.

No one has to give up his convictions in order to respect those of others and to work constructively and confidently together in the days ahead.

Africa's military momentum

This week's political revolt in Chad follows by almost exactly a year a similar occurrence in Niger: a military coup led by drought and a civilian government apparently unable to give an impoverished populace sufficient hope for recovery.

Chad also is the 16th black African country south of the Sahara to come under military dominance, and represents a typical pattern in recent years. Independent governments with close ties to their former European colonialists have fallen into increasing disfavor with younger, politically active people, as well as disgruntled military officers.

While a six-year drought in the Sahel exacerbated the plight of Chad's already poor four million people, President Ngarta Tombalbaye's political actions probably made his ouster inevitable. Shortly after his election as the fledgling nation's first President in 1960, he banned all political parties except his own. Thereafter he relied on might to squelch political opponents, get himself reelected without opposition, and maintain uneven control over Muslim rebels in the north. When the drought was at its worst, there were reports that government officials were profiteering from the aid that came from Europe and America.

Recently, President Tombalbaye tried to throw off the visible remnants of French rule by ordering name changes, and what many of his own people felt to be the bizarre manhood initiation ceremony. The latter only added to the growing instability in Chad. By announcing his intention to make significant changes in the military, he undercut his source of power.

The political workings of the new military regime remain unclear. Army chief of staff Gen. Noel Odingar, who engineered the coup, is reported to speak Arabic and to have spent time near the Libyan border where the Muslim unrest is centered. This may portend an easing of tensions between the country's ethnic groups and an accommodation with the rebels.

Macao and Mao

There is something bemusing about the effort of a colonial power trying to give back a piece of real estate to its rightful owner and the owners saying a polite "no." That is precisely what Peking told Portugal when it tried to return the tiny colony of Macao.

The irony is compounded by Peking's warning to Portugal's ruling Armed Forces Movement that it would not countenance any activity in Macao that might be interpreted as inimical to China. This apparently reflects Peking's qualms about the new pro-Soviet leadership in Lisbon.

To all intents and purposes, Macao is a Chinese dependency. It is an entrepot for Chinese goods and attracts heavy Chinese investment in hotels, textile mills, and other businesses. It is a high foreign-exchange earner, and this is probably why Peking chooses not to alter its status. Such a change could also affect the British colony of Hong Kong (another high earner), scaring off Japanese, German, British, and other investors.

No one doubts the Chinese could take both Macao and Hong Kong any time they chose to. For the moment, these enclaves of capitalism suit China's interests well.

'This is a big help. Prime ministers aren't the size they used to be'



Readers write

On the U.S. and Vietnam

South Vietnam may be crushed for want of arms and ammunition. That may do nothing to short-sighted American politicians. But the loss of confidence and prestige of the United States in the Vietnam war is a misfortune that can never be healed.

The war between communism and democracy began in 1848 with Karl Marx's "Manifesto," and through centuries continued up to now and goes on until one side is annihilated.

The U.S. has been cheated by Stalin, Khrushchev, Brezhnev, at every turn and it seems that American politicians do not learn from so many cheats.

Once the U.S. has lost the confidence of small nations, the U.S. will have no friends in the fight against communism and it is a sore foreboding for the U.S. and mankind as well. Saigon

Nghiem Xuan Viet

Help me to understand what kind of a people we are. Upon reading your editorial I actually cried in despair. You ask me to support destruction, and so, I, in turn, ask you what kind of Christian paper are you? Only after many years of unimaginable destruction did your paper relent and finally agree that enough was enough. Our troops were to come home, and we were to try to reconstruct our country's very soul.

And so it is today. We are those very people who must not forget what we have done to a distant people and our own sisters and sons. San Francisco

H. M. Kashuba

We have strangely assumed that people living under any anti-Communist government, however oppressive and corrupt that government may be, enjoy "freedom."

When I was a schoolboy, we often sang

patriotic songs, and one of them still sticks in my memory: "Try to make tyranny tremble," meaning big, little, and in between. Then Communism powers in those days, all of despotisms we had in mind are not now not only support, but even, establish, and offer them our fortunes, and our sacred honor. We read the Monitor's dispatches from Asia over the last few years without the rampant corruption and lack of faith in social justice that dominated Vietnam and Cambodia? But the anti-Communist and we thought them, may heaven forgive us, Jeffersonian freedom.

So we waste our substance and deepest faiths as though, by killing Communists, we can change the only change given us — reform or revolution. Fayette, Wis.

Frank A. Smith

To say that the United States is exhausted, and is for this reason its responsibilities by refusing to Vietnam — is that not actually the truth? By omitting a full statement of the actual situation, it puts the action in refusing further military financial light.

However, the presentation of the war is actually a result of revolution, government periodically in the internal affairs of Vietnam — this reason does not warrant our support — this puts the perspective and the action of Lakeport, Calif.

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Britain: another finest hour?

By Joseph C. Harsch

Shortly after World War I an official American observer of the European scene noted that Britain was the staunchest and strongest member of the West European industrial community — although with the least actual and provable reason for it.

Britain's economy was in dire trouble in those days. On paper France had a far sounder economic foundation. So too did all the other continental countries. Yet because of the stability of British political institutions and the sturdiness of the British spirit, Britain was in fact the strongest ally and the one on which Washington then based its planning for the economic revival of Western Europe.

It is now some 30 years later and the condition is serious. It will test the capacity of those British institutions (political stability and sturdiness of spirit) to see Britain through what is undoubtedly its most difficult moment since the military collapse of France, when it stood alone in what Winston Churchill labeled "Our finest hour."

The awesome fact is that the British inflation rate has reached 21.2 percent. This is the second highest rate for any of the modern industrial countries since World War II. Italy alone is higher at 22 percent. It means that Britain and Italy are well into the inflation range which cleared the way for the Nazi dictatorship in Germany between the two world wars.

The British problem has a simple core. British Labour now enjoys almost decisive political and economic power. It is using that power to improve its relative standing in its own community. British workers have been traditionally low paid. In 1974 British hourly compensation was \$2.77 against the U.S. figure of \$6.53. The Japanese worker was better off than the British at \$3.01, the French at \$3.98, the Italian at \$4.35, and the German at \$5.25.

Over the last year the British inflation rate has been running at about 20 percent, but wage rises have been running from 25 percent to as high as 40 percent. This means that

*Please turn to Page 5

Refugees arrive: America opens its arms again

By Frederic A. Moritz
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Los Gatos, California

The first tastes of life in America for the nation's first batch of South Vietnamese refugees to enter a temporary "camp" include clothes from a Sears Roebuck store, hamburgers from McDonald's, sheets from a local hospital, and mattresses donated by the local county jail.

Robert Mitchum, galloping across a television screen . . . games of Ping Pong with American students . . . American songs taught to the music of guitars.

Immigration interviews . . . tight security from the press to minimize communist retaliation against relatives left behind (though this reporter was given a guided tour on condition he named no names).

And telephone calls to federal immigration officials in San Francisco running 10 to 1 against letting the South Vietnamese into the nation at all because they will take American jobs.

The "camp" is here in the sprawling buildings of the Los Gatos Christian Church. About 80 adults and 50 children are staying amid the gently sloping hills of the Almaden Valley, 50 miles from San Francisco.

The refugees, some of whom had a mere 30 minutes' notice that they were leaving their country, arrived in Oakland, California, on a World Airways DC-8 earlier in the week from Saigon.

All of them are to move on soon to relatives, friends, or sponsors in the United States. The "camp" here is an indication of the kinds of problems they, and U.S. officials, and private social workers are encountering as they gear up for the flood of refugees to come.

But social workers emphasize that the problems ahead are even greater, since most of the refugees to come will have no sponsors, relatives, or friends to help them.

While the families here try to get their bearings, amid hastily written Vietnamese signs tacked by young American volunteers, "some of the women are pitching in with the cooking," says associate minister David Courson. "They don't want to be just taken care of."

Richard L. Williams, district director of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service in San Francisco, reports meanwhile that a lot of callers who oppose letting the refugees in say, "Who needs them?"

Associate minister Courson conducted this reporter on a guided tour, permitting interviews with two refugees on condition that no names would be used and no pictures taken.

Mr. Courson, a former marine who fought in Vietnam in 1968, describes the refugees as middle and upper-class Vietnamese who stood to suffer under communist rule. He refused to give specific information on how they were chosen for evacuation or on how many of them belong to the 60,000-member "high risk" group which the U.S. Government says may face execution by a communist government in South Vietnam.

Restricted press coverage and withholding of some information reflects guidelines from U.S. officials and World Airways, according to Mr. Courson.



No escape for weary South Vietnam Army

"I will look for a job with World Airways or the Federal Aviation Administration," said one English-speaking Vietnamese who, explained he, his wife, mother, and three children had only a half hour's notice before the flight.

The man, an employee of World Airways in Saigon, explained he did not even have a chance to pack a suitcase. "With all the problems I had, the most important thing is that we now feel safe and secure," he said.

A young mother who made the flight with her husband and three children expressed relief that her children were now safe. But both she and the man were concerned that the communists might retaliate against the relatives they left behind.

In a room down the hall eight young Vietnamese children were "glued" to a television set, as movie star Robert Mitchum spurred his horse across the screen.

Downstairs immigration officials from San Francisco interviewed refugees and checked documents.

"We want two things before we let them go — the name of the place where they are going and the name of someone who can tell us where they are and what they are doing," explained immigration officer Paul Hayes, adding, "It's a loose procedure but we have got plane load after plane load following these."

Europeans edge away from tough U.S. oil stance

By Harry B. Ellis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Europeans are moving on their own, without the United States, to try to ensure a supply of oil from the Arab world, according to diplomatic sources here.

This runs counter to Washington's policy of having all major oil consumers coordinate a joint approach to the Arabs.

It is also a blow to Israel, which does not want to see the Arabs making separate deals with consumers. A joint U.S.-European-Japanese approach, Israelis believe, would be more protective of Israel's overall diplomatic interests, and lessen the effectiveness of oil as an Arab weapon.

In the wake of the collapsed Paris oil talks, sources here say, experts of the Arab League and of the nine-nation European Economic Community (EEC) will meet toward the end

of May to prepare a full-scale Arab-European "dialogue" scheduled for early June.

Object of the talks, the sources say, will be to work out a stable price-supply relationship for oil in the years ahead, and to forge closer Arab-European economic ties.

The Europeans import most of their oil from the Middle East. The Arabs, in turn, want to buy European technology, equipment, and know-how to diversify and industrialize their economies.

One aim of the talks, according to qualified sources, will be to insulate, if possible, European countries from any new Arab oil embargo, directed against the United States.

Sheikh Ahmed Zaki al-Yamani, Saudi Arabian Minister of Petroleum, warns that a new embargo would be invoked in case of renewed Arab-Israeli war, or possibly even if no further Israeli withdrawals take place from the Golan Heights, the West Bank, and Sinai.

Meanwhile, the 18-nation International Energy Agency (IEA), which the U.S. regards as the proper forum within which to

mold consumer strategy vis-à-vis oil producers, is sidetracked.

Suspicion grows among Europeans, following outspoken remarks by Assistant Secretary of State Thomas O. Enders, at the abortive Paris oil talks, that U.S. policy aims at breaking the oil producers' cartel.

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) is the 13-nation group which boosted world oil prices 400 percent and which controls 85 percent of all petroleum moving in international trade.

Within the IEA, the U.S. stresses the need to reduce oil consumption as a means of putting pressure on weaker OPEC members to cut prices.

European members of the IEA, while agreeing to conservation for economic reasons, reject any implication of confrontation with OPEC.

Fresh evidence accumulates, meanwhile, that oil-rich OPEC powers may not be so rich, after all — or at least, in some cases, may be investing beyond their means.

"Iran," comments Assistant U.S. Treasury Secretary Gerald Parsky, "says it will be in a deficit position in a year and a half."

"Before 1980," remarks James Grant, president of the Overseas Development Council in Washington, "according to the World Bank, OPEC as a group will be back to being borrowers," though some individual members, like Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, will remain in surplus.

Lower oil income because of the world recession, plus overcommitment of investments, are cited as reasons why some OPEC members may seek to borrow money in years ahead.

Abu Dhabi, said Mr. Parsky, which had been expected to have \$3 billion to invest overseas this year, "now says it will have no money available in 1975."

Although, added the Treasury official, Arab oil-exporting lands say they may have \$20 billion a year to invest outside their countries between now and 1980 — considerably less than the \$25 billion previously thought.

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Belfast: New homes from the ashes

Four years ago Protestants and Catholics in Farrington Gardens burned down one another's houses. Today, determined builders have brought 10 Protestants and 21 Catholic families back.

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FOCUS

How Japan softens recession

By David R. Francis

Osaka, Japan
To American eyes, Japanese business-
man Araturo Takahashi has a strange way
of combating hard times.

When, because of the recession in Japan
and elsewhere, his electronics firm had too
many stocks of Panasonic and National
brand TVs and radios, he instructed his
employees to work only a half day — at full-
time pay.

In the U.S., such a move might be
considered a shortcut to the poorhouse. But
here in the non-communist world's third
largest economic giant, it is not unusual.

Despite the country's first deep postwar
recession — industrial production is down
some 18 percent, more than in the U.S. —
few Japanese workers are being laid off as
long as their employers remain solvent.

"If they must become beggars then I,
too, will share their fate . . .," says Sazo
Idemitsu, chairman of Idemitsu Kasei oil
company. His sentiment is typical.

Mr. Idemitsu and Araturo Takahashi,
chairman of Matsushita Electric Industrial
Company, are adhering to the Japanese
tradition of lifetime employment. In this
island nation, a company rarely fires its
employees. Employees and employers are
locked in a complex relationship of mutual
obligation that is deeper than a mere
contract. Firms often assume responsibility
for their workers' housing, recreation
and health care, as well as wages, in
return for permanent loyalty.

In effect, instead of a state unemployment
insurance system, Japan has corpo-

rate protection from unemployment. The
paternal bond between firm and employee
has kept Japan's jobless rate to approxi-
mately 2.5 percent last month — compared
with 8.7 percent in the U.S.

Historically, the employer-employee
relationship is said to go back to the
"family" organization of feudal Japan,
where the patriarch commanded great
paternalistic power over other family
members.

Today the lifetime employment system is
coming through the recession relatively
unscathed — despite the enormous pres-
sures on Japanese corporate leaders to
reduce costs.

In general, the only employees being
discharged are those whose companies
have gone bankrupt — as small firms have
been doing by the hundreds in recent
months.

To keep that dread state from arriving,
Japanese firms have devised numerous
methods to slash costs.

Matsushita, by putting some workers on
half time, saved on power, heating, and
inventory costs. For a brief period, the
firm switched some production workers to
sales activities.

Toy Motor Company, the troubled
maker of Mazda cars, has assigned produc-
tion workers to selling cars on a longer-
term basis.

Other cost-cutting techniques include:
• Slash the wages of executives. At
Matsushita, some executives volunteered to
trim their pay. But Mr. Takahashi refused
to do so, saying it would mostly hurt their

wives and dependents. It might result,
added, in a weakening of the "family" bond
that could damage the efficiency of the
executives.

• Discharge "temporary workers," such
as seasonal farm workers, housewives
working part time, and day laborers. These
people are not considered part of the
"company family" and thus not entitled to
the benefits usually accorded employees.
(Some of these jobless laborers now can
be seen loafing and sleeping in Tokyo
crowded subway stations.)

• Cease overtime. Until this recession
Japan was chronically short of workers.

• Stop hiring. Usually Japanese firms
have had to scramble to hire young high
school and university graduates (some-
times called "golden eggs"). This year the
students may have to do the scrambling to
find jobs.

• Encourage early retirement or volun-
tary departures.

Those who do retire earlier get higher
than-usual separation allowances and other
special benefits.

A few months ago the Japanese Govern-
ment acted to bolster the lifetime employ-
ment system by paying a portion of the
wages of permanent employees asked to
temporarily "stay at home." Furloughed
workers are paid a minimum of 60 percent
of their base pay.

Across Japan the job security provided
by the system has almost eliminated the
resistance to new machinery or other
techniques used to improve productivity.

Fleet to warm the heart of Peter the Great

By Joseph C. Harvich

This is the season of American discomfiture
as its purposes in Vietnam come to an end in
dismay and disorder.

At this writing it is not certain that it will
be possible to bring out of Saigon peacefully all
Americans and the Vietnamese who are
associated with them.

It also is the season of fresh opportunities for
the Soviet Union.

Most prominent overt action by the Soviets
has been the staging of the largest and most
widespread naval maneuvers in the life story
of the Soviet (and Russian) Navy. It would
have been a proud week indeed for Czar Peter
the Great who founded the Russian Navy and
who dreamed of its being able some day to
roam the high seas.

Over the past week four Soviet fleets
roamed those high seas. The Baltic and
Northern fleets were out in the North Atlantic
practicing anti-air warfare. The Pacific
fleet was off Japan perhaps testing out
ways and means of pushing American sea
power back to mid-Pacific. The Black Sea
fleet was in the Mediterranean — most
prominently at the narrow waist between
Sardinia and the coast of Africa.

NATO observers counted 230 major Soviet
surface warships in the deployment to the high
seas. The latest annual report on the world's
military balance, published by the Inter-
national Institute of Strategic Studies, credits
the Soviet Navy with 231 such major surface

vessels against 177 American major surface
vessels. In other words, the entire Soviet
surface Navy has been at sea at those places
deemed most strategic in terms of control of
the sea lanes of the world.

Moscow did not advertise these maneuvers.
But they took place during the final stages of
the American disengagement from Southeast
Asia. No Soviet propagandist drew the con-
clusion that Moscow is gaining in ability to
service its clients as Washington abandons
Vietnam (former President Thieu of Vietnam
called it betrayal). It wasn't necessary.
Events spoke for themselves.

This quiet flexing of Soviet naval muscle
was accompanied by repeated assurances of
Soviet devotion to détente and by the studious
absence of any word or deed which could be
considered provocative.

There was no overt encouragement to the
communists in Portugal. There was no loud
propaganda-crowding over the triumph of
communism in Vietnam and Cambodia. There
was no pressure on the United States over the
Middle East. On the contrary, Washington
was relieved to find that Moscow was not at
the moment pushing hard for a second round
at Geneva.

In other words, Moscow is practicing
precisely what Teddy Roosevelt used to
preach: to walk softly, but carry a big stick.
The stick is impressive, but Moscow is also
treading softly at all points of sensitivity
around the world.

Soviet naval maneuvers: biggest in history

Written for
The Christian Science Monitor

Soviet missile cruisers and nuclear subma-
rines, the full gamut of the Kremlin's naval
might, have sailed forth for maneuvers
currently under way in the Atlantic, Pacific,
and Indian oceans as well as in the Mediter-
ranean. Long-range Soviet aircraft also have
been seen in the Caribbean and off West
Africa.

Officials of the North Atlantic Treaty
Organization in Brussels say these worldwide
exercises are shaping up to be the biggest in
Soviet history, the Associated Press reports.

Allied ships and planes are watching the

Soviet maneuvers while Soviet units are
tagging the allied observers. "The followers
are being followed," one NATO official said.

Paul Wohl writes:
These fleet exercises emphasize the Krem-
lin's desire to prove that, unlike Imperial
Russia, the Soviet Union can reach out to any
point in the world. They also indicate a
toughening of Soviet naval policy. The current
Soviet naval chief, Adm. Sergei Gorshkov, is
identified with this toughening even more
than his immediate chief, Defense Minister
Andrei A. Grechko.

Pointing to NATO's concerns about Portu-
gal's new left-leaning regime, and to earlier

NATO maneuvers off the Portuguese coast,
Soviet strategists may feel the naval exercises
are justified politically. The uncertainty of
East-West and Sino-Soviet power relations
the wake of developments in Indo-China
also come into play.

But it would be a mistake to interpret the
flexing of naval muscles as a turning away
from détente. As the Soviets see it, hard-line
policy and détente complement each other.

The exercises coincide with massive prepa-
rations for the 30th anniversary of the Soviet
victory over the German armies in World War
II, which are to climax in vast popular
celebrations on May 9.

Irish jolted by early election call

By Jonathan Hirsch
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Belfast

Northern Ireland once again is sharply
polarized along sectarian lines as it prepares
for elections May 1 to a constitutional con-
vention.

The task given the convention by the
province's British administrators is to draft a
new formula for power-sharing between
Northern Ireland's Protestant majority and
the Roman Catholic minority. But hopes of
achieving that goal are dimmed by the
gathering polarization.

Hard-line Protestants expect the election to
result in a large majority for them which will
force Britain to restore one-party Protestant
rule.

Moderates, Roman Catholics, and hard-line
Protestants alike consider that by holding the
election now Britain has surrendered to ultra-
Protestant demands. The moderates and the
Catholics wanted the election postponed at
least until the autumn.

This apparent British surrender shatters
carefully nurtured friendships with moderate
Catholic leaders.

The greatest jolt of the election campaign
comes from prominent Catholic community
leader Tom Conaty.

From 1969, Mr. Conaty welcomed British
intervention in Northern Ireland and worked
with successive British administrations here.
This now wealthy broker, whose widowed
mother could not pay his school fees and sent
him to work in Belfast's fruit market instead,
was a "close policy" adviser to the former
British Secretary of State for Northern Ire-
land, William Whitelaw.

Any complaints from Tom Conaty were
discussed privately. This made him the target
of Catholic attacks accusing him of collabora-
tion with the British occupation forces.

Mr. Conaty now is campaigning on a simple
sectarian platform: Catholics must work from
a position of strength, meeting force with



Londonderry school boys

By a staff photographer

Too young to vote, old enough to hope

force. If elected to the 76 member con-
stitutional convention, he and the Protestant
hard-liners will have one thing in common: a
refusal to compromise.

Mr. Conaty says his trust in the British was
completely misplaced and naive. "I believed
that Britain for the first time was seeing the
injustices here and that she would therefore
put them right," he said.

After watching what he calls repeated
British surrenders to Protestant brute force,
Tom Conaty continues, "I have discovered
that governments don't simply put things
right. This is not how governments work.
They have to do what will keep them in power.
There is not any morality in government."

The priority in Ireland is survival, says Tom
Conaty, who now expects no help from
Britain. He singles out continuing Protestant
privilege as the problem.

People used to absolute power over a long
period just smile at conciliation, he says. "The
only reason the Russians don't drop the atom
bomb on America is that America has her own
atom bomb."

His uncompromising stance appears to
bring Ulster back to where it started. He feels
that Catholics must now do what Britain has
failed to do for over 50 years. Catholics must
force Protestants to surrender their privi-
leged position. There must be an in-
stitutionalized countdown to equality in stark,

clear, irrecoverable terms, with no apology to
anyone, he says.

This demand from a man considered a
thoroughly establishment Catholic is seen as a
major blow to reconciliation hopes.

Moderate candidates for the convention
argue that all options must be left open, that
nothing can be decided until peace returns.
Alliance Party leader Oliver Napier appeals to
the public and the convention to begin by
discussing only those matters on which
agreement is possible.

He says agreeing on a new constitution is
impossible in a province with 20 paramilitary
organizations operating and where sheer
gangsterism, thuggery, and terrorism have
brought death and destruction to every part of
this land.

Former Prime Minister Brian Faulkner still
hopes that "we can produce a new majority
which all significant sections will feel they
have a part to play."

His small center party calls for com-
promise. But it fears a return to sectarian
majority control leading to further violence,
since one-third of the population would have
the same old grievances, and would be forced
into the camp of the IRA (the illegal Irish
Republican Army).

Mr. Faulkner warns that unless Protestants
surrender some privileges and power, they
will lose everything. If the new convention
breaks down in disagreement, he predicts a
return to one-party Protestant rule — but only
for a brief and violent period. He thinks
Protestant rule would force Catholic migra-
tion into border areas which would break
away from Northern Ireland. A Protestant-
run Northern Ireland would shrink and soon
be swallowed by the Catholic Irish Republic,
he says.

NATO and the fighter choice

By Richard Burt
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

The American-built F-16 fighter plane has
emerged the clear favorite to win what has
been called "the arms deal of the century."
But the question whether the General Dy-
namics aircraft or the French Mirage F1 will
be chosen to replace Europe's aging fleet of
Starfighters is far from being finally resolved.

The defense ministers of the four NATO
countries involved in the decision — Belgium,
Denmark, Norway, and The Netherlands —
have announced that on the basis of cost and
performance, the F-16 possessed "undisputed
advantages" over the French fighter. How-
ever, the Eurofighter deal, which calls for
replacing at least 350 aircraft and is estimated
to be worth more than \$2 billion, has become
far more than a technical question. It em-
braces a growing number of political issues,
too, including France's future role in NATO.

It was earlier expected that the statement
by the defense ministers would constitute the
final word on the fighter controversy, but
intense lobbying by France was apparently
successful in delaying a decision until later
this month.

Despite the overall preference voiced for
the F-16, this choice was not seen as absolutely
necessary, "only desirable." Moreover, Bel-
gium, which has leaned toward the French

Europe Green light for European Space Agency

By Kenneth W. Gatlund
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

London
In a move which will help the United States
develop new space systems, the ministers of 10
European nations have approved establish-
ment of the European Space Agency (ESA).

The new organization, which takes over
from the European Space Research Organi-
zation (ESRO) and the old European Launcher
Development Organization (ELDO), seeks to
strengthen the management of European
space programs and avoid wasteful dupli-
cation of effort.

A Briton, Roy Gibson, heads the European
Space Agency which will be formally set up at
signing ceremonies in Paris next month. His
appointment follows a year-long wrangle
between France and West Germany over the
question of whether the head of the organiza-
tion should be French or German.

During the long-term dispute Mr. Gibson
has been the "caretaker" director-general
quietly and efficiently carrying on the affairs
of the European space fraternity.

The new agency is expected to spend nearly
\$2 billion during the next five years. Part of
this sum will go into the development of Space
Lab, the four-person scientific laboratory
which will orbit the earth aboard the NASA re-
usable space shuttle around 1980.

Had the Europeans not accepted Space Lab
as a separate project, the full cost would have
fallen on U.S. taxpayers.

Another major ESA project is Ariane, a new
satellite rocket to be launched from Kourou,
French Guiana, in 1979.

The agency also will have under its jurisdic-
tion a stable of satellite projects — for science,
telecommunications, aeronautical navigation
and communications, weather survey and
ship-to-shore communications. Some involve
U.S.-European cooperation.

On May 27 ESA will invite potential custom-
ers from around the world to a major
exhibition in Paris of all the projects currently
under development. Mr. Gibson says the new
accord should greatly strengthen Europe's
position, particularly as a maker of commu-
nications satellite systems.

One major hurdle that might have wrecked
the newly won accord involved the question of
who is to pay for the Ariane launch facility at
Kourou, the French national launch center. In
the end France agreed to pay about \$70 million
over five years. There will be an additional
contribution from West Germany and \$10
million from other ESA countries.

aircraft throughout the replacement debate,
said F-16 procurement would lead to "indus-
trial and economic problems."

The continued inability to decide over a
fighter replacement is said to result from the
strong drive that Paris in recent weeks has
waged to bolster the case for the F1. In an
effort directed especially at the Belgians,
France has offered a variety of attractive
industrial incentives for F1 production.

Belgium, whose main export market is in
France, has been put in a difficult position by
the fighter competition. Economically, it
stands to gain from picking the French model.
But the diplomatic costs of this choice could
be high. By going against the preference of its
three partners, Belgium would frustrate
NATO's goal of greater standardization of
weapons within the alliance.

Standardization increasingly is seen as a
vital necessity in NATO circles, and in a
statement the four defense ministers empha-
sized "the importance of a common choice."
However, there are other, equally impor-
tant, political and military considerations
raised by the fighter decision. While the
United States has offered a licensing and co-
production scheme to enable the F-16 to be
manufactured in Europe, some observers
have argued that a decision to buy American
would destroy the future of European military
aircraft production.



Pollution of the lagoon and Grand Canal should lessen under the 'Save Venice' plan

Italy is ready to get on with saving Venice

By David Willey
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Rome — A long-delayed government plan to save the lagoon city of Venice from decay, industrial pollution, and storm disaster has been given the official green light.

Nearly \$10 million of public money has been handed over by the Ministry of Public Works for a start to be made on rehabilitating some of the crumbling buildings in the center of the historic city.

But doubts are being expressed already by lovers of Venice as to the value of the laborious compromise finally worked out between six government ministries in Rome and a host of local authorities in Venice; not to mention the powerful industrial interests on the mainland and the conservationists and art lobby.

According to Pietro Bucalossi, Italian Public Works Minister, there are neither "winners nor losers" in the compromise that has been reached after two years of bitter arguments

among all those with a vested interest in the future of Venice.

The set of guidelines that has just been published to enable the "Save Venice" law passed in April, 1973, to be implemented makes several important points:

- The so-called third industrial zone, an area of reclaimed land on the north side of the lagoon scheduled for industrial development, is not to be developed as such, thereby limiting industrial pollution to existing levels.

- Supertankers are to be banned from the lagoon, and oil is to be supplied to the petrochemical industries of Marghera on the mainland by a pipeline that will link them with the port of Ravenna 80 miles to the south. Oil pollution and damage to marine life should therefore lessen.

- Venice will be developed in accordance with its historical tradition as a leading port and commercial center. The idea is evidently that once the supertankers are out of the way

ordinary freight traffic is not going to raise the level of pollution inside the lagoon.

The Italian Government does not want Venice to become a museum of the past but to have a dynamic life of its own. In other words the steady draining away of population from the islands to the more prosperous mainland that has been going on for decades must be arrested.

- Employment is to be maintained at existing levels in the industrial areas on the mainland. This was an essential concession to organized labor.

An international competition is to be held, details of which will be announced within the next three months, to decide on a system for shutting off the three main entrances for shipping to the lagoon from the Adriatic Sea at times of high water. On average the sea rises to flood levels in excess of one meter nine times each year, and there is concern that the combination of another high water with a storm such as occurred in 1966 (nearly

swamping the city) could mean the end of Venice.

It is hard to tell just how the fine words of the Save Venice law and its new guidelines will be translated into action. For one thing the \$550 million project will buy some 6 percent less hydraulic engineering works and restoration than when plans were drawn up four or five years ago, because of inflation. Who is going to pay the difference?

There is even some uncertainty about the existence of the funds to pay for the work which were the object of a special foreign guarantee by UNESCO. Although the bill credit consortium to build works has said that the money is "lying" in a special deposit account with the Bank of Italy, Mr. Bucalossi told me, "there is no loan for Venice as such."

He explained that it would be wasteful to assign loans to specific projects, and that year's Venice funds (some \$40 million) scheduled to be spent in the first year will come out of the Italian Government's current expenditure.

West Germany limits its alien work force

By David Mutch
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Bonn — West Germany has introduced strict rules to limit the number of foreign workers in the country.

The aim is to keep the proportion of foreign workers from exceeding 12 percent of the local population in any given area.

But the new rules will not be used to remove foreign workers from areas where they already make up more than 12 percent of the population. In Munich, for example, some 18 percent of the residents are not Germans, and in Stuttgart the figure is 22 percent.

From now on wherever the figure reaches

12 percent, no more residence or work permits will be issued to foreigners unless they are from European Community countries, or the United States, Austria, or Switzerland, or if they came to the country with a residence visa or are married to a German.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Labor said the main reason for the changes, which went into effect April 1, is to take the strain off social services — schools, housing, and hospitals — in impacted areas.

But a parallel reason, he said, is that the government does not want ghettos. "We want these people integrated into the social infrastructure," he commented, adding: "I don't mean we want them to be German Germans, but they shouldn't be isolated from their environment by living in what is exclusively their own culture and customs. This just doesn't work and makes too many problems."

The spokesman referred specifically to the Wedding district of Berlin where 25,000 Turks live.

In Wedding as other "impacted" areas, it is a problem, for one thing, to educate the children.

Press reports for some time have worried about raising a generation of illiterates in some parts of the country. West Germany has been praised for some of the efforts it has

made to provide education for children of foreign workers, but population growth of foreign workers often has moved faster than the corresponding growth of education and other services.

Countries primarily affected by the new rules will be Turkey, Greece, Spain, Portugal, and Morocco.

The number of foreign workers is declining. At the end of 1973, for example, there were 2.6 million compared with today's 2.35 million. Economic troubles are the reason.

As in all other Northern European countries, West Germany faces a political problem with foreign workers now, since there are more than 1 million workers without jobs.

There is pressure on the government to do something to keep jobs for Germans. Firms have been encouraged to hire Germans first, and foreigners are forced to take jobs that pay less than the unemployment benefits for which they qualify. Traditionally the foreigners do the more menial jobs.

More changes are to come. Five ministries soon will present the Cabinet with a list of proposals to ease problems in this area for the country. Many expect measures to encourage more foreign workers to go home.

Still, it is a truism that the high standard of living in West Germany is partly the result of the presence of foreign workers.



Many foreign workers must go home

European body proposes workers share in mergers

Luxembourg — The European Parliament — consultative council of the nine-nation European Community — has adopted a plan in which workers could enter into negotiations and seek an arbitrator before a company completed a merger agreement.

Low food stocks worry Warsaw

By Eric Bourne
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Meat is back in Poland's butchers' shops following last month's shortages. But keeping it there remains one of the Warsaw government's most difficult problems.

It was shortages of meat and other foodstuffs and disregard of consumer grievances that sparked the bloody riots in the Baltic cities in the winter of 1970 and forced a change of Communist Party leadership. But the 1970 shortages were on a much more pressing scale than those of last month.

Since the new regime of Edward Gierek came to power, it has sensitively responded to anything threatening its commitment to higher living standards and its political standing with the nation at large.

During its four years in office, in fact, Poland's agricultural output has increased 25 percent. Consumption of meat has risen substantially, though it still falls short of West European levels.

Simultaneously, public purchasing power has risen. But, with it, so have popular demand and tastes. Both have grown faster than farm production.

Then last month vegetable, meat, and dairy production fell short, and disgruntled shop-

pers lined up outside empty stores. They sometimes erupted into exasperated anger and damaged the shops.

Aware of the potential explosiveness of this kind of public feeling, the government acted promptly to mollify the customers and get the food back on the shelves. Mr. Gierek made one of his candid appeals for public patience and understanding.

To satisfy the consumers' needs fully, particularly in regard to food, he told a Warsaw women's meeting, "will require many years of all-round effort." He explained that the bad weather through the later part of last year had seriously damaged crops, including fodder whose poor quality resulted in the fall off in meat and milk.

A further result of the production falloff was the increase in the prices of government-procured meat, poultry, and eggs and a "free-for-all" zoom in the prices of the "free" market directly supplied by peasants.

The immediate shortages were ended by cuts in farm exports, an increase of fodder imports, and a ban on export of packaged food together with a speedup of supplies to urban and workers' centers. Sugar also has been temporarily taken out of export, though Poland ranks fifth among the world's sugar beet producers.



Will there be enough? Poles wonder

Three Lions

New telescopes give the Russians a deeper look into space

By Kenneth W. Gatlund
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London — Russia has almost completed the world's grandest radio telescope, called RATAN 600, in a remote part of the Northern Caucasus.

The giant instrument — a saucerlike structure three-eighths of a mile across — gives the Soviet Union an important scientific double. On nearby Mount Semirodnyi work has just finished on what now is the world's biggest optical telescope.

(The Russians claim that the new 236-inch reflecting optical

telescope, which weighs nearly 280 tons, will probe one and a half times farther into the universe than America's famous 200-inch telescope on Mount Palomar.)

Together, these two huge instruments will give Russia's astronomers the edge in studying the cosmos. There is certain to be great interest, for example, in checking recent theories by California astronomers Allan Sandage and James Gunn that we live in a universe which is forever expanding.

Western astronomers who recently returned from the Caucasus have not been allowed to inspect the new radio telescope in detail. But its immense dish can be seen from the approach road to the Special Astrophysical Observatory, which houses the optical telescope.

Details of RATAN 600 appear in the February issue of Spaceflight, published in London by the British Interplanetary Society. The magazine reveals that the dish, set flat on the ground, has 900 parabolic aluminum panels mounted in a circle 1,900 feet across. Each of the panels can be moved in and out to make the circle perfect, and up and down for focusing, under the control of a computer.

In conjunction with other focusing devices which move over the dish, the radio telescope will be able to observe four different parts of space at the same time, or just one with great sensitivity. All the operator has to do is indicate the point in the sky to be observed; the computer does the rest.

The Russians have drawn up extensive programs of observations. These include using the 236-inch telescope and the RATAN 600 in combination to study the recession of the universe at immense distances. Quasars — enormously

powerful sources of radio energy in the far recesses of space — will also be investigated.

They also plan to study the birth of galaxies in clusters of galaxies, the exchange of gas and dust which takes place between individual stars in star clusters, and light variations in certain high-temperature stars.

Russian astronomers also will probe the unexplored planets of our solar system — especially the ringed planet Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune, and their moons. RATAN 600 will be used to communicate with unmanned spacecraft sent to explore these bodies.

Even more exciting explorations are in prospect. The RATAN 600 and the 236-inch optical telescope may be used in combination in an attempt to prove that some of the nearer stars have cool bodies — planets — circling them.

These cannot be observed directly through telescopes but small changes in the orbits of certain stars suggest the presence of unseen companions. A good prospect is Barnard's Star, at a distance of six light years (35,280,000 million miles) away.

Another intriguing possibility is that the RATAN 600 will be used to step up the search for evidence of extraterrestrial intelligence in the far depths of space. Enthusiasm for this type of research is growing in the Soviet Union, and astronomers have already begun to focus radio-telescopes on individual stars, star clusters, and nearby galaxies.

They hope to filter out from the "mush" of natural radio noise produced by stars, gas and dust, any powerful bursts of radiation which may signify astro-engineering activities by super-civilizations.

Dubcek snubbed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Vienna — Alexander Dubcek, leader of the short-lived Communist reform movement in Czechoslovakia in 1968, has been invited to leave the country.

The invitation came from his successor, Gustav Husak, in a harsh attack on Mr. Dubcek because of a letter he had sent to the Czechoslovak National Assembly criticizing the regime's policy.

The letter was written six months ago, but copies became available in several West European capitals only this month.

In this letter — later published by an Italian leftist magazine — he staunchly defended his democratizing reforms and blamed the hard-line faction in the Czechoslovak party for bringing about the Soviet intervention.

It is an open question whether Mr. Dubcek will seek to emulate the Soviet dissidents forced into exile by similar invitations from the Soviet Government.

Working as a forestry commission official in Slovakia since his retirement, he has sought to lead a quiet life. However, those close to him say that he still entertains almost naive hopes that things might again be as they were. He would be reluctant to leave, and — as an exile — lose standing and prestige inside the country, these sources say.

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Face of the victor: Viet Cong guerrilla with AK-47 and rifle grenade

Babylift stirs ire in Saigon

By a staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

The airlifting of South Vietnamese children to the United States has stirred great sympathy among Americans, but it has raised a storm of protest in Vietnam itself.

The main concern expressed by many Vietnamese, including quite a few social workers, is that many of the children are being taken out of the country too hurriedly, with no safeguards for remaining family members or for the children themselves.

Many Vietnamese concerned with the overseas adoptions also refuse to believe rumors that if a complete Communist take-over occurs here, orphans or the children of American soldiers will be singled out for mistreatment. Such rumors have led some Vietnamese mothers to offer their children for adoption.

There is also considerable resentment that departing orphans could be used for political purposes. Opposition politicians in Saigon have publicized a letter written by Phan Quang Dan, until recently the Saigon government's Deputy Premier for Social Welfare. In it Dr. Dan suggested that the "collective sending abroad" of Vietnamese orphans would stir emotions throughout the world, particularly in the United States, and would be of great benefit in swaying American public opinion in favor of the Saigon government.

In Washington, federal immigration officials recently requested a temporary halt to Operation Babylift, which has brought more than 1,600 Vietnamese and Cambodian children to the United States. Officials said the request was a result of "irregularities," legal questions, and the lack of proper documentation for some of the children. One adoption agency official said she had discovered nonorphans among the children and that in at least a few cases families may have paid bribes to get their children abroad.

In Saigon a group of Buddhist orphanages has issued a statement denouncing the "exploitation of the orphans for political aims." The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Saigon, Nguyen Van Binh, said the humanitarian gesture of families from Western nations who

have adopted Vietnamese orphans was "worthy of praise." But the Archbishop questioned the hurried manner in which some of the orphans have been sent abroad and declared: "Instead of sending these orphans overseas, the foreign governments and benefactors should aid these poor children in their own country."

"In the current circumstances, the most pressing task is not to send children overseas or to prepare a gigantic exodus but to reestablish peace," he said.

"We are unhappy about sending children abroad," said Huynh Lien, head of an order of mendicant nuns that has orphanages at several convents in South Vietnam.

"We've lost too many people in the war already," said the nun. "Also it's an insult to Vietnamese women to suppose that they cannot look after their own children."

She agrees with the "foster parent" idea whereby foreign and Vietnamese donors can help prevent the abandonment of children by providing funds so that children can remain in Vietnam with surviving family members.

"We all agree that adoption both in and outside the country is an alternative, but out-of-country should be the last resort," said Nguyen Thi Oanh, director of the Research and Training Center for Social Development in Saigon.

"Abuses have occurred when the matching of children and adopting parents has been done too hurriedly," said Miss Oanh.

Robert M. Charness, director of Holt Children's Services in Saigon, agrees that abuses have occurred but says that his own agency's social workers have done careful studies before clearing children for adoption abroad. His agency is one of the largest legally recognized adoption agencies in South Vietnam and was responsible for sending nearly 400 children to the United States at the start of Operation Babylift. Holt has paid particular attention to the problems of so-called mixed-blood children because of the prejudice they might encounter in Vietnam.

"Some agencies just want to get kids out of here at any cost," Mr. Charness said. "But if you are going to do this sort of thing, it has to be done professionally."

North Vietnamese tread softly in occupied land

By Daniel Southerland
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Ordinary citizens are being told to carry on with their jobs and other activities in areas of South Vietnam newly occupied by the communists, according to refugees from those areas.

But the refugee reports are far from complete, and the fate of a number of high-ranking Saigon government Army officers and civil servants who were seen being led away by their captors is not known. There have been numerous rumors circulating in Saigon of executions of Army and police officers, but the rumors have not been confirmed by firsthand reports.

Some captured Army officers have emerged with statements confessing to their past "errors" in National Liberation Front radio broadcasts.

The official policy of the Communist-led Provisional Revolutionary Government (PRG) is to "punish" only "die-hard elements," which is interpreted by some to mean members of Saigon's secret police and officers and officials who are "obstinate."

"Anybody who opposes or sabotages the revolution is severely punished," said a recent PRG statement. "Those who committed crimes and now show sincere remorse will be treated with leniency."

Refugees from several different provinces indicated that the North Vietnamese soldiers and PRG political cadres were trying to present the best possible image as they arrived in newly conquered areas, particularly in the many areas where they met no resistance from fleeing Saigon government troops.

"They were very polite," said Nguyen Khac Dinh, a university student who was in Qui Nhon when North Vietnamese troops and provincial political officers arrived in that coastal city.

"They let people move freely and go about their business," said Mr. Dinh.

Vietnam: the long agony

By Richard L. Strout
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

For centuries, the Vietnamese fought the encroachments of foreigners. Then, in World War II, came the Japanese ousting the French. In turn, the Vietnamese themselves defeated the French, and then the Americans entered.

On Sept. 2, 1945, Ho Chi Minh proclaimed the Republic of Vietnam. A year later, December, 1946, civil war breaks out.

In 1949, Emperor Bao Dai establishes his own regime under the French, as a counter to Ho Chi Minh.

In 1950, the U.S. supports the French and recognizes Bao Dai's state while Communist China recognizes Ho Chi Minh. The issue is joined.

In 1950-53 the U.S. supports France and signs a mutual defense assistance pact for Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia and raises its legation in Saigon to an embassy.

Between 1953-1960 U.S. involvement deepens under President Eisenhower. After 60 days, the French defense of Dien Bien Phu collapses on May 8, 1954. A Geneva agreement is signed July 21, and the U.S. in effect takes over the support of the new regime, Ngo Dinh Diem proclaims South Vietnam a republic, rejects free elections, and proclaims himself president.

In 1959 come the first U.S. casualties: Two U.S. military advisers are killed. President Eisenhower accepts the anti-Communist "domino theory." In 1960, U.S. military personnel have been increased to 900. The Viet Cong becomes the fighting arm of the Communists.

President Kennedy (1961-63) gradually escalates the number of U.S. troops, still called "advisers." By October, 1963, there are 16,500.

The Johnson years, 1963-68 mark the peak, and decline, of U.S. aid. The new regime, is endangered and, in July, 1969, Mr. Johnson

"I lied to them," said the student. "I told them I wanted to go to a village near Qui Nhon to see my parents, and they let me go."

Once he reached the village, Mr. Dinh found the coast and found a boat that took him farther south to Saigon government-controlled territory. He explained that his parents were Roman Catholics who had fled North Vietnam after the Geneva accords of 1954.

"People like us would be the first to be liquidated by the communists," he said although he admitted that he had seen no sign of any "liquidations" in the two days he spent in Qui Nhon after the arrival of the North Vietnamese Army.

There is actually no evidence at this stage to suggest that northern Catholic refugees will be selected as a group to be given harsh treatment.

The church has instructed all Roman Catholic bishops to remain in place in areas seized by the North Vietnamese, and several bishops are residing in communist-held provinces.

"They told us to just keep going to work," said a low-ranking Vietnamese civil servant from the highlands town of Ban Me Thut. "But there wasn't much work for me to do, and after a few days I got frightened."

"They asked where my relatives were, and told them my relatives were in Saigon," he said. "They gave me permission to leave."

The man said that he and another civil servant were provided with transportation to a point near Saigon government-controlled territory, with the porting message that they should speak well of the "revolution" when they returned to Saigon.

Another refugee reported that in Quang Ngai Province on the central coast ordinary civilians were stopped at checkpoints and given passes allowing them to return to the places of residence shown on their Saigon government identification cards.

The North Vietnamese and PRG were reported making great efforts to get buses and other forms of transport moving again.

adds 5,000 "advisers" to a total of 21,000. Congress is told U.S. destroyers are attacked in the Tonkin Gulf, and it approves blanket authority for retaliation equivalent to war powers. Only two senators, Morse and Gruening, vote no.

In 1965 comes Gen. Nguyen Van Thieu's head of Saigon's armed forces council. The U.S. begins continuous bombing operations, and two marine battalions are landed March 1 at Da Nang. By year end the U.S. has 184,000 troops ashore.

In 1966 and 1967, by periodic bombing and assorted devices the U.S. seeks victory; combat deaths reach 6,644 by the end of 1966 and total U.S. troops and advisers ultimately reach 543,400 by April, 1969. Communists mount their Tet offensive.

March 31, 1968, President Johnson announces end of bombing above 20th Parallel, calls for peace talks, says he will not run for re-election. May 3 — Hanoi and Washington agree to meet in Paris. Nov. 6, Richard Nixon is elected President.

From 1969 to 1974, Mr. Nixon withdraws U.S. troops, and seeks peace, with extrication of U.S. prisoners. In the 1972 presidential campaign President Thieu balks at Paris peace talks anticipating stronger support from Mr. Nixon. Anti-war demonstrations in U.S. increase. Senate repeals Gulf of Tonkin resolution on June 24.

On Oct. 26, just before election, Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger announces "peace is at hand." On Nov. 7 Mr. Nixon wins by a landslide. On Dec. 16 he orders massive B-52 "carpet bombing."

On Jan. 27, 1973, Paris "peace" agreement is signed. U.S. prisoners return. But the peace does not hold and Communist pressure continues. The U.S. has agreed to permit the Communists, already infiltrated into South Vietnam, to remain.

On April 21, 1975, President Thieu resigns.

Phu Quoc: last sanctuary for exhausted refugees

By Daniel Southerland
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

More than 40,000 refugees have reached the island of Phu Quoc, in the Gulf of Siam, which ought to be the ultimate in safety, by South Vietnamese standards.

But the refugees find themselves jammed into an old prisoner-of-war camp, with their future uncertain and only a single well providing them with water. Many can think only of rejoining relatives elsewhere, particularly in Saigon. But Saigon is off limits to most refugees at the moment.

For some, getting to Phu Quoc by sea proved a nightmare. Undisciplined troops seized control of several ships, and raped, looted, and killed. It took the South Vietnamese Navy several days to separate these troops from their weapons and from the refugees, and this meant leaving thousands of refugees waiting aboard ship off the island with little food or water.

The commander of the island, Navy Capt. Nguyen Van Thien, restored order by executing some of the worst offenders among the troops. Five were shot on the beach just outside the village of An Thoi, where their bodies could be seen by incoming refugees.

"We wanted the people to feel safe when they came ashore, and we wanted to restore their belief in government authority," said Captain Thien, explaining the executions.

Whether a belief in government authority was established or restored is questionable. But after a number of soldiers were shot, there was no longer a discipline problem. Those who were executed were identified by the refugees themselves as having committed the worst of crimes against helpless civilians.

Captain Thien has no idea how many more refugees are coming to Phu Quoc or how many

eventually will be allowed to leave. But he has his hands full trying to care for those who are already here.

Phu Quoc's population suddenly has tripled, and the island now houses the largest single concentration of refugees in the Saigon government-controlled part of South Vietnam.

"The big problems are water, sanitation, and medicine," said Captain Thien.

American chartered planes and Royal Australian Air Force planes are flying in food, medicine, and other supplies. Vietnamese technicians are trying to get some of the water pumps at the old prisoner-of-war camp working again. Young men and girls from the Vietnamese Red Cross are everywhere in evidence helping with the distribution of food and supplies.

Phu Quoc — the name means "rich country" — is famous for its wood, black pepper, dried fish, and a strong-smelling fish sauce that is much loved by the Vietnamese.

But one of the problems is that many of the refugees are "town people," who would not know the first thing about how to take advantage of the island's natural resources, even if they eventually got the opportunity. Many of them are civil servants, policemen, and small businessmen.

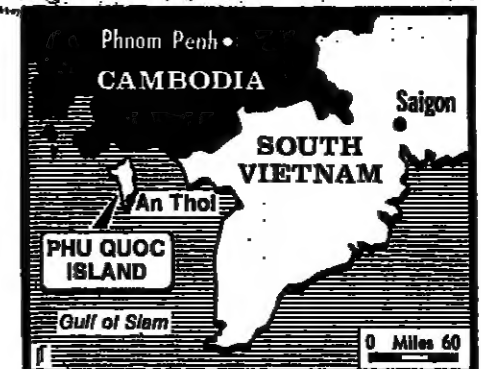
"Our biggest problem actually is that most of these people want to join their relatives in Saigon and other towns," said one Vietnamese Navy officer. "But if they go to Saigon, they may create disorder."

So no one is getting out of the refugee camp for the moment, except government officials or military men who have specific jobs that they can do elsewhere.

Planes flying to Phu Quoc are full of people searching for relatives among the refugees. Those who cannot afford to pay the air fare come by boat. At the camp, loudspeakers call out the names of people being sought by their loved ones.

Safety seems to be the least of the refugees' worries for the moment. The Navy officers in control of Phu Quoc estimate that the communists have about 600 troops, including some onetime escapees from the old POW camp, on the northern part of the island, plus some guerrillas scattered elsewhere. Guerrillas attacked a police station located far from the refugee camp a few days ago, killing five policemen. But this has caused no great concern.

Still there is much concern about the future, particularly among some of the most anti-Communist of the refugees.



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Cambodia's boy soldiers were no match for the hardened Khmers Rouges

Violation of a gentle land

By Richard L. Strout
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

White flags of surrender fluttered in Phnom Penh five years to a month after an American "incursion."

Anxious Americans listened to their President at 9 p.m. eastern standard time, April 30, 1970, to hear Mr. Nixon tell them that, even as he spoke, U.S. troops were entering Cambodia to help the government fight the Khmers Rouges. "We will not be humiliated," he told an audience of millions bewildered by the sudden turn of events, "we will not be defeated."

In the intervening time America has seen Cambodia collapse, South Vietnam endangered, its own social fabric strained, and, some think, a dawning sense of the limits of U.S. military power around the world.

The cost of this potential growing maturity in America has been the tragedy of Cambodia. It is a little country of 8 million people, noted for their gentle ways, who only wanted peace but who now are a nation of refugees and hunger with perhaps a million wounded or killed.

Five years after Mr. Nixon's "incursion" speech, Washington is still sharply divided, though on different terms from 1970. Mr. Nixon's speech raised student anti-war riots to a new intensity although bitterness was already high. Mr. Nixon echoed this animosity in his address, complaining that the nation was being "assaulted by counsels of doubt and defeat from some of the most widely known opinion leaders," and that "mindless attacks" were proceeding against great institutions, and that "great universities are being systematically destroyed."

One great change has occurred five years later, as noted here the present Chief Executive is genuinely liked by most former colleagues in Congress.

Even Mr. Ford's political adversary, assistant Senate Majority Leader Robert C. Byrd (D) of West Virginia, told a breakfast group here that Gerald Ford is "extremely likable, personable, congenial, and down-to-earth."

Nevertheless, even as white flags of surrender rose in Cambodia's capital, President Ford indirectly was blaming Congress for failure to cooperate in the Indo-China war. Senator Byrd called this a political ploy.

Whatever the motives, the words, if coming from Mr. Nixon, would have roused blazing indignation. Even from the milder Mr. Ford

they roused irritation and some incredulity among Democrats.

President Ford charged that the failure of the U.S. to meet its commitments to Saigon had caused "this present tragic situation," and he compared this unfavorably with the alleged fidelity of Moscow and Peking to Hanoi.

Five years ago radio and television announced an important speech that night by President Nixon. One of the biggest audiences in history gathered before sets. They knew that withdrawal of American troops was under way: a decision to pull out 150,000 had been announced just 10 days before.

"We take you now to the White House," announcers said.

President Nixon was there with a map and a pointer. "For the past five years, as indicated on this map," he said, "North Vietnam has occupied military sanctuaries within Cambodia."

Two months before (March, 1970), agile Prince Norodom Sihanouk, balancing on the slippery log of Cambodia neutrally and bent on keeping his peaceful country from being engulfed by great powers, was deposed. While he was in Moscow a rival faction led by Marshal Lon Nol displaced him.

Mr. Nixon was talking. It was not an invasion, he said. It was an operation to "clean out major enemy sanctuaries." Above all, the purpose was to find and destroy COSVN, described as "the headquarters for the entire communist military operation in South Vietnam." It was, he implied, like the center of a political spider web.

The communists had stepped up penetration of Cambodia, Mr. Nixon said, and America's credibility would be destroyed if it failed to respond or acted "like a pitiful helpless giant." In three memorable pledges, Mr. Nixon said "I promise to win a just peace — I shall keep that promise"; "We shall avoid a wider war"; and, "[I will not] see this nation accept the first defeat in its proud 180-year history."

Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger gave a series of briefings, attributed to "White House officials."

On June 3, Mr. Nixon called the Cambodia operation "one of the most successful operations of this long and difficult war."

And, he said, he would end the war in a way that "will bring an era of reconciliation to our people — and not a period of furious recrimination."

President Nixon is gone. Prince Sihanouk may return; white surrender flags flutter in Phnom Penh.

Far East

Asia reviews U.S. ties in wake of Hanoi triumphs

By Geoffrey Godsell
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

Shock waves in Asia from continuing communist successes in Cambodia and South Vietnam are having these effects:

• Pro-Western countries in the area — particularly the Philippines and Thailand — are trimming their sails to the new situation by conciliating the victors — without, however, cutting their sheet anchors to the U.S.

• Hard-line anti-communist allies of the U.S., such as South Korea and Taiwan, are showing concern about any weakening of the U.S. commitment to them.

• The hard-line Communist government of North Korea and Communist-led insurgents throughout the area are feeling the climate auspicious to a new flexing of their muscles.

Of the fundamentally pro-Western countries seeking a more middle ground, five — the Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, and Singapore — announced their recognition of the new government in Cambodia within 30 hours of the fall of Phnom Penh.

For his part, President Marcos of the Philippines followed this up with the announcement that he was calling a meeting of his Foreign Policy Council to consider the future not only of the U.S. Navy and Air Force bases in the Philippines but also of the mutual security treaty between the U.S. and the Philippines. In a speech last Friday, Mr. Marcos said: "If it is to the national interest to

discard the mutual defense pact and take over the bases, we will do so."

The new Government in Thailand — the other southeast Asian country with U.S. bases directly involved in the Indo-China war — has already made similar noises. Prime Minister Kukrit Pramoj won a vote of confidence in Parliament on his pledge to secure U.S. withdrawal from the bases in Thailand within a year — provided political and military circumstances permitted.

That Thai proviso is, of course, a hedge — just as the Philippine President left open in a less explicit hedge the possibility of a continuing close relationship with the U.S. Since Thailand and the Philippines both let the U.S. use bases on their territory for prosecution of the war in Vietnam, they may feel the greatest need — with the current setbacks to the U.S. — vocally to disassociate themselves from the U.S.

Thailand has the added concern of Communist-led insurgencies along its northern border with Laos and its southern border with Malaysia. As the Communist-led forces in Cambodia closed in on Phnom Penh ten days ago, there were reports of 17 Thai Government troops having been killed by insurgents in Thung Chang district in the north.

Across the border in Laos, North Vietnamese and Laotian Communist forces captured five positions from rightist forces over the past week. And in Malaysia, adjacent to the Thai border, 13 Malaysian soldiers were killed by Communist guerrillas in the first part of April.

But perhaps most assertive of all on the other side has been North Korean President Kim Il Sung, now visiting Peking, where he was received by Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

John Burns of the Toronto Globe and Mail in a copyright dispatch from Peking reports:

Events in Cambodia gave added zest to the celebrations for Mr. Kim. An honor guard and thousands of flower-waving, slogan-chanting children were at the station to greet him, along with a high-powered lineup of dignitaries that included Mrs. Mao and Cambodian Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

Speeches at other functions provided strong support for the view that Mr. Kim came to Peking to discuss ways in which North Korea might exploit U.S. difficulties elsewhere in Asia.



President Marcos

A dam came between them

By John Burns
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor
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Accustomed to showing foreigners only the best, officials from Peking took a group of journalists on a tour of one of their most extravagant failures recently — and gave every sign of enjoying the experience.

The giant dam straddling the Yellow River outside this dusty central China town is sadly unimpressive. Its crude concrete surfaces, high with unimpressive, rusted steel beams, are huge cranes that lift the sluice gates are badly rusted. Nearly 18 years after the project began it is producing less than 5 percent of its intended electrical power output, and engineers have abandoned the original target.

Why showcase such a disappointment? Was it an excess of candor? Hardly — just another in a long series of paradoxes that result from China's enmity for the Soviet Union, whose engineers designed and supervised construction of the dam in the halcyon days of Sino-Soviet friendship. Then, the project was hailed as a triumph of fraternal cooperation.

When the Kremlin terminated all technical aid in 1960, the Soviet engineers walked out, leaving the Chinese to complete the project. Now it is on display as an example of Soviet incompetence and perversity — and of Chinese ingenuity in salvaging what it could from the mess.

Russians in Peking claim that the major

responsibility for the bungling rests with the Chinese, but whichever version is closer to the truth it is clear that the failure has been a jarring setback to Peking's ambitious plans to harness the Yellow River, China's second largest and most flood-prone river.

In briefing the visiting journalists, engineers as much as conceded that in practical terms they have been able to do little more than pick up the pieces. Indeed, Shan Hui-chong, chief of the project, admitted that the dam never should have been built — at least not here and not on such a huge scale.

At the project, lend weight to the supposition that the real purpose of publicizing it is not so much to celebrate Chinese engineering skill as to needle the Soviets.

Soviet newsmen at the briefing whispered that Moscow's engineers had wanted to keep the project to a more modest size but had yielded to pressure from the Chinese, eager for all the prestige and electrical power they could wring from it. They argued further that much of the trouble resulted from faulty surveying, a responsibility of the Chinese.

As in other phases of the Sino-Soviet rift, it is beyond the power of an outsider to sort fact from fiction in the arguments of the two sides. But the fact of the Chinese going to such lengths to show the project to newsmen, including laying on a special train to take them (here, may be taken as a manifest that the animosities between the two communist powers are not relenting.



Not all the Sikkimese are smiling

Sikkim plumps for India despite King's protests

By Geoffrey Godsell
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

India has moved to tidy up its advantage along the great divide between Indian and Chinese political and cultural influences — the Himalayan state of Sikkim.

It is perhaps no coincidence that the move comes at a time when events have been forced in China's favor (through North Vietnamese military successes) as the Southeastern tip of the divide — in Indo-China.

In Sikkim earlier this month, the initial steps were taken to end Sikkim's status as a separate entity and to incorporate it into India itself. This was done by a referendum on the earlier decision of the pro-Indian legislature to abolish Sikkim's 400-year-old monarchy and seek full union with India. In the referendum, the vote was 99,837 to 1,496 in support of the legislature's action. (The total population is about 200,000.)

The pro-Indian chief minister of Sikkim, Kazi Lenden Dorji, with five members of his cabinet, flew to India recently for talks with Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. India is expected to follow through on the Sikkim legislature's vote and absorb Sikkim — although this will mean amending the Indian Constitution.

Since 1973, the Chogyal (King) of Sikkim has fought a losing battle to keep Sikkim as separate as possible from India. In modern times the territory has never been fully sovereign in international terms. When the British ran India, it was a protectorate of Britain (through the Government of India). When India became independent in 1947, Sikkim passed into the Indian sphere of influence — still as a protectorate.

In strategic terms, Sikkim is vital to India. It is squeezed between the two independent Himalayan states of Nepal and Bhutan — each now a member of the United Nations — at the very point where the Chinese border comes closest to the narrow neck of Indian territory



dus north of Bangladesh. For the Chinese, Sikkim offers the easiest route to cut the Indian neck.

The Chogyal belongs to the Lepchas, the original people of Sikkim, who are Buddhist. The majority of the population now, however, are of Nepalese origin and are Hindus. The Indians were obviously concerned lest the Chogyal try to widen his distance from India by playing India off against China (as Nepal has done to bolster its independence). Fear of this led the Indians to use the Hindu majority in Sikkim to strengthen India's hold on the state — each move being carefully supported this week by popular votes.

First in 1974 by making Sikkim an associate state (rather than a protectorate) of India and now by preparing the way for a constitutional merger with India, the Indian Government has deprived Sikkim — or more precisely its ruler — of playing the Chinese option.

The Chinese are saying scathing things about the Indian action — to which the Indian reply is: "What about the Chinese absorption of Tibet?"

Punjab example nudges Indians toward a better life

By Eric Bourne
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor
New Delhi

"Garibi hatao!" Remove poverty!

Traveling by bus or train over the vast Indian expanses or watching Tamil fishermen straining at their nets, you appreciate the appeal of the election slogan.

Eighty percent of Indians live in the countryside, millions of them landless peasants working pitiful patches of land with bullock cart and wooden tools, forever in debt to landlords and the tax collector.

The fishermen, from India's oldest stock, trawl far out in the Bay of Bengal, pulling primitive rough-hewn boats with long heavy oars tipped with iron paddles.

If the catch is poor, as often it is, they go out a second and a third time that day.

Their children, waiting to help when the boats come in, accept pieces of toast from a traveler and nibble them thoughtfully.

Village posters depict a young couple — a mother holding a little girl, the father a boy. "Two is enough!" the posters proclaim. "One will be enough," says a Tamil youth whose wife is having a baby this spring.

The population still mounts by 14 million yearly, however. An official futurology study predicts 980 million by the year 2000, even

with maximum success for the population-control effort.

Drought in two successive years has dealt India cruel blows. In Tamil Nadu it has not rained since autumn, 1973, and the three-million residents of Madras, the capital, have water supplies only on alternate days.

Inflation, running at a 30-percent rate, is due mainly to world causes: oil imports alone swallowed three-quarters of 1974 export earnings.

No one expected the government to abolish poverty in one short term. Its extent defies swift solution. But much more might have been done for agriculture — to avert the worst food shortages and, at least make a more viable start at narrowing the frightening gap between the rich and the countless poor — especially for the 40 percent of the population who exist on — many even below — an unimaginable "poverty line" of 40 rupees (about \$5) a month.

These ills are aggravated by widespread corruption which many Indians say has become a way of life and which the government so far has failed to curb.

And yet, as Prime Minister Indira Gandhi tells critics, "In spite of shortcomings, our country is far stronger than ever before. We have not banished poverty, nor removed

many social ills, but if you compare us with what we were just 27 years ago. . . ."

Certainly, in this time, an impressive industrial base was laid. Since independence, the number of children aged 6 to 11 attending school has doubled, to 80 percent. One village in four has electricity, as against only one in 150 before.

India's central problem remains, however. Since 1972 food production has fallen further behind need, especially the coarse grains that feed the poorest families.

Faulty planning seems often to blame — excessive ambitions in heavy industry and unproductive projects, with too little attention devoted to the land. For example, the state unwisely took over distribution of wheat, which led to scandalous hoarding and speculation before it was hastily nationalized — but not until much unnecessary hardship was inflicted.

"India is not poor in essence," says one of the Congress Party's able young members of Parliament. "We have the technology and skills. We have the manpower and materials. It is principally a question of priorities and of better management — and showing people that something really is being done to implement the anti-poverty program."

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Far East

Sri Lanka hits drug-smugglers

By A. B. Mendis
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor
Colombo, Sri Lanka

Sri Lanka police may have broken what is thought to be one end of an international drug-smuggling ring.

In the first three months of the year the police narcotics bureau has seized two tons of ganja, a cannabis derivative similar to marijuana, reportedly being held for smuggling out of the country and has destroyed about 100,000 ganja plants in remote hamlets.

The narcotics bureau recently shifted its offices to the port of Colombo to coordinate its efforts with customs officials. It is thought that most of the ganja leaves Sri Lanka in cargo vessels. The bureau also is working in cooperation with Interpol, the worldwide police organization, to combat the narcotics trade.

Recently Venezuela police informed the Sri Lanka authorities that 240 pounds of ganja had been found in Venezuela. Shortly after, a Brazilian seaman was arrested by harbor police in Colombo with three-quarters of a pound of ganja in his possession.

According to Sri Lanka authorities, agents of narcotics traders organize the collection of ganja, paying a pittance to poor villagers from the jungles who grow it. The agents turn a profit for themselves when the drug is resold.

The first large-scale ganja plantations were found in Sri Lanka in 1960. A joint police-army operation was organized to destroy the cultivation, but in the process local villagers were said to have been harassed to such an extent that a special government tribunal was set up to try offenders. Several officers and soldiers were convicted.

★ Another finest hour?

From page 1

British Labour (and anyone else who can improve his or her income proportionately) is getting a larger slice of the economic pie at the expense of those possessing less political power. Probably a majority are benefiting from the inflation: Government workers have been getting similar wage rises, so too have people in the management of companies and corporations.

This piling up of wage rises well beyond the inflation rate is producing an unbalanced budget for the next fiscal year amounting to about \$22 billion. The expectable American budget deficit will probably be somewhere near \$70 billion. But the American population is more than four times the British population and the American worker turns out double the product of the British worker. So a \$22 billion British deficit is a far heavier burden on Britain than a \$70 billion deficit would be on America.

The British are able to borrow that much money because the Arabs have more than they know what to do with. And they have no good reason to put it anywhere else so long as Britain's credit continues to be credible. But suppose the Arabs decide that Britain is a bad credit risk, and take their money away?

From the Treasury Denis Healey has launched an effort to check inflation by trying to scrape back into the Treasury by taxes the difference between the inflation rate and the wage rate. He hopes to bring inflation down to 15 percent by the end of the year. But he hasn't a chance of doing it unless Labour gives up insisting on bettering the inflation every year. And the higher taxes themselves further fuel the inflation.

Prime Minister Harold Wilson dare not antagonize labor by a confrontation over

wages until he has first won his Common Market referendum on June 5. But even after that (if he does win) can a Labour Prime Minister check the rising power of labor itself?

The most anguishing part about this for Britain's friends and allies on the outside is that there is really nothing they can do to help. The British inflation is almost entirely due to wage rises beyond the inflation rate. The problem is internal and political. About the only sound reason for hope that it will be solved is the fact that the British have indeed traveled ever since World War II on the brink of bankruptcy and have always, so far, managed to find a temporary solution.

Their friends can only hope that they do it again.

Small Florida city helping senior citizens fight inflation

By the Associated Press

Ocoee, Florida
This small central Florida city is helping some of its senior citizens fight inflation by giving them a tax break, free water, and garbage pickup.

"We wanted to do something to thank the elderly for all they have done for the city," says City Manager John Vignetti. "The program will cost more than \$17,000 a year but we feel it is worth it."

Property owners over 65, or those aged 62 and on social security, are eligible for the program which saves them \$3 a month for garbage collection, \$4.50 for water and about \$70 a year on their property taxes.
So far, 139 persons have signed for the benefits. Ocoee, in the heart of the citrus belt seven miles west of Orlando, has a population of 6,360.

United States



Mr. and Mrs. Ford entertained by ...

AP photo

Ford's hero, Truman, back in capital; onstage

By Richard L. Strout
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Traffic stops, crowds gather, people peer — a President goes to the theater.

It is April 14, 1975, it is Abraham Lincoln, the war was, and it is "American Cousins" and to relax after a long day, John Wilkes Booth awaits him there.

If it is the night of April 17, 1975, it is to be Gerald Ford, riding up in his big White House limousine with police and outriders.

It is the same crowd; the same theater — the big red brick structure on Tenth Street in downtown Washington.

The show is about still a third President, a one-man show in the historic structure with the Lincoln Box draped off by flags, by character actor James Whitmore, entitled "Give 'em Hell, Harry." It is about Harry S. Truman who is suddenly a fad all over America.

With startling rapidity, a feeling has grown all over the U.S., strongly shared by another accidental president, Gerald Ford, that what the country badly needs is a little bit of Harry.

In Mr. Ford's oval office is a bust of Mr. Truman (not a very good likeness) with a Truman portrait for the Cabinet room, and

Mr. Ford constantly refers to him in his conversation.

Watching James Whitmore give an amazing performance of the new role (called "glorious" by the Washington Post drama critic) in a script written by Samuel Gallu brings it all back.

There is the jutting jaw, the scraggy neck, the chop-chop gesture, the machine-gun delivery, the bark of the scrappy little fox terrier of a man who says something that he likes as he sits at his desk and then is overcome with irresistible delight at his own comment.

The audience coos and roars. It anticipates points. When Harry composes that famous letter to the music critic who berated the recital of beloved daughter Margaret at Constitutional Hall, he spits out "Paul" and there is a titter, and when he adds the name "Hume" it breaks up the house. One realizes suddenly that Harry Truman is an American legend.

Why is this, asks the spectator enthralled by the magic with which the fragmented episodes are stitched together, using the aid of such unlikely props as a presidential desk, a lawnmower and the rear platform of the 1948 whistle-stop train? Because, apparently, after a degrading period in American history, the memory of an honest, spunky little man right



AP photo

... James Whitmore's Truman

out of Independence, Missouri, who said "The buck stops here," and declared, "If you can't stand the heat stay out of the kitchen." It is just what America wants. Harry Truman wasn't a father figure; he was just a failed-harbor-dasher with remarkable gifts of modesty, integrity, intelligence, and courage with whom a whole nation could identify.

The homely phrases shoot out: "If you told those economists end to end they'd still all point in different directions," "politics is a rough game but there's a difference between rough and dirty."

Here he is the day after the 1948 election holding aloft the "home" edition of the Chicago Tribune with banner, "Dewey Defeats Truman," and that overwhelming, irresistible grin of self-satisfaction on face, like a small dog with the stick in its mouth just before it shakes water all over you.

Actor Whitmore's portrayal, set for President Ford's observation and inspiration, isn't the real Truman exactly, as veteran correspondents recall him here. It is a characterization of what has become more important for a nation than historical exactitude — a symbol. This is the man that a group of 75 historians in 1962 rated No. 9 among the first 35 presidents, as "near great." A symbol of indomitable courage.

State Department to check on torture abroad

By Benjamin Welles
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington — The State Department, bowing to congressional pressure, is creating an Office of Humanitarian Affairs. Its aim will be to monitor and — where possible — oppose the use of torture and other forms of political repression in countries with which the U.S. has diplomatic ties.

The question now being asked in Congress is whether the move implies a genuine commitment to human rights issues, particularly in such areas as Indo-China, or is merely a cosmetic gesture designed to placate congressional liberals.

James M. Wilson, a veteran foreign-service officer who has been serving as U.S. deputy representative in the office for Micronesian status negotiations, has been selected as special assistant on human rights to Deputy Secretary Robert S. Ingersoll. Mr. Wilson will coordinate the work of human-rights officers recently appointed by the State Department.

Creation of the new post in the office of Mr. Ingersoll, Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's ranking assistant, follows increasing congressional criticism that the State Department justifies repression in the name of aid and political repression by several foreign governments to which it has furnished large-scale aid. Among those often cited are Chile, Brazil, and South Korea.

Rep. Donald M. Fraser (D) of Minnesota, backed by other liberal congressmen, succeeded last year in amending the foreign-aid bill to bar all but "development" aid to governments found guilty of violating the human rights of their citizens.

In the future, Mr. Wilson and his human-rights colleagues are expected to keep a close eye on reports from U.S. embassies about torture or other repressive measures overseas and recommend to Mr. Kissinger, Mr. Ingersoll, and other policymakers when aid to offending governments should be cut. The new office will also maintain close liaison with Congress on this issue.

Mr. Fraser and congressional colleagues

reportedly were incensed last autumn by reports that David Popper, U.S. Ambassador to Chile, had been disparaged as a "bleeding heart" by Senator Edward Brooke (R-Mass.) in a meeting with top-level aides. Mr. Popper had reported in detail on repressive measures employed by the Chilean military junta against suspected opponents of the regime.

Reaction on Capitol Hill to news of the State Department's forthcoming move was cautious. It was suggested, for instance, that in seeming to bow to congressional demands for more attention to human rights, Dr. Kissinger was attempting to blunt further congressional moves to "legislate" foreign policy. He is known, for instance, to resent congressional bans on military aid to Turkey and Chile and Mr. Fraser's recent amendment limiting military aid to South Korea.

Congressional sources suggest that Mr. Kissinger's sudden decision to drop Chile and Peru from his coming visit to Latin America can be traced to urgent warnings from liberal senators and congressmen who have recently visited him.

\$3 trillion in the red

The American way of debt

By Harry B. Ellis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

"The more you blow up a balloon," said New York banker, "the closer you get to the point that the slightest touch will explode." He was speaking of mushrooming debt, the United States — the fact that Americans the most debt-burdened people per capita in the world, now owe more than \$3 trillion.

The debt is not only huge, but grew 40 percent between 1970 and mid-1974, according to the Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

Tilford Gaines, senior vice-president of economist of Manufacturers Hanover Trust, writes "of an ingrained tendency in recent years for all sectors of the economy, public and private, to rely upon borrowing."

Is this dangerous? Opinions vary. "Looked at over a longer term," comments the Murray, vice-president and economist of the First National City Bank, "the ratio of debt to the total economy remains steady."

But, notes Mr. Murray, the composition of debt is shifting, with the private sector — business and consumers — expanding faster than government debt since World War II.

"The government portion of total U.S. debt," reports the Morgan Guaranty Trust Company, "now is about one-fourth; a little over a decade ago it was one-third."

Are American families getting in over their heads? No rules apply to all. But, says Morgan Guaranty study, consumer debt is rising faster than after-tax personal income with the result that "a bigger share than in the past of people's incomes is already committed just to make payments on past purchases."

Most experts agree that the "deficit" is potentially most dangerous, area is business borrowing — what Arthur F. Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, calls "the increasing reliance on debt by business firms."

"When profits are weak," said Mr. Burns, "and when the equity situation is weak, the corporations have no recourse left but to borrow" to finance investment.

Where is the danger point here? In general, said Irwin L. Kellner, vice-president of economist of Manufacturers Hanover, "the danger point is when someone decides to extend credit, forcing the debtor to bankruptcy."

"The more dependent on debt you are," added Mr. Kellner, "the more likely something like this will happen."

The Federal Reserve System, says Mr. Burns, is "monitoring very closely" a financial situation of some troubled corporations.

Why this debt explosion, in what Mr. Gaines defines as a "debt-oriented" economy? "By and large," he says, "individuals and companies have not traditionally incurred the debts with which they are burdened."

"As price increases outstrip wages, profits, families and firms borrow more, stay, relatively speaking, where they are." A particular house in a northwest Washington, D.C., suburb sold 10 years ago for \$40,000. The owner now is moving and has been offered \$110,000 for the home.

The median price of all new homes sold in the U.S. in February, reports the Department of Commerce, was \$38,100, up from \$30,000 a year ago. This steady increase in housing costs produces a huge growth of mortgage debt.

Massive U.S. arms bonanza plops into Hanoi's lap

By Guy Halverson
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington — The North Vietnamese stand to inherit an awesome array of military equipment left by the United States.

The equipment, ranging from sophisticated jet aircraft to small arms, is worth billions of dollars. It represents, as a Pentagon official puts it, "virtually most of the weapons that the U.S. fought with in Vietnam for a decade."

The arms, added to the already powerful North Vietnamese military arsenal of Soviet and Chinese equipment, would give Hanoi a formidable weapons stockpile.

According to defense analysts here, Hanoi would have a long-range offensive air arm with strike aircraft as well as tactical fighters; a massive tank force; tons of ammunition, rifles and spare parts; sophisticated electronic equipment; and a naval force larger and more complex than the current North Vietnamese Navy.

What will Hanoi do with it all? Whether it would use the equipment against Thailand is not known. But some Pentagon and State Department analysts note that traditionally the Thais and Vietnamese have competed for influence in Laos and Cambodia, whose peoples (religiously, ethnically) have much in common with the Thais.

At the least, strong border "tensions" could be expected, with the North Vietnamese already having military influence in Laos and Cambodia, surreptitiously advising Thai insurgents.

There is also a question about the long-

range value of the captured equipment, without resupplies or spare parts.

Some equipment is interchangeable. Thus, the North Vietnamese are believed to have interchanged ammunition from their 12.7-mm machine gun to the U.S. .50 caliber machine gun, and the Communists 82-mm mortar to the U.S. 81-mm mortar.

Captured aircraft and naval vessels could be at least used for spare parts.

The Soviets, who have given significant aid to the North Vietnamese, it is noted, were able to restore allied military equipment at the end of World War II by creating special small-arms industries. Whether that happens with North Vietnam, which has a modest industry, is yet unclear.

There is some grumbling in the Pentagon that given the collapse of Saigon, most equipment — as happened in north and central South Vietnam — would fall into Communist hands without destruction. That meant between \$700 million and \$1 billion worth of equipment, most of it left intact.

"At least," says one Pentagon Army analyst, "plans should be made for the destruction of discarded equipment. That's one of the first rules of warfare: that you don't leave the enemy your own weapons. That seems to have been forgotten in Vietnam."

Based on estimates of the London Institute for Strategic Studies, here are some indications of what South Vietnam's arsenal looked like earlier this year, before the current Communist offensive began:

Army:
The South Vietnamese are known to have had roughly 600 M-48 and M-41 tanks, which,



Junked U.S. armor near Saigon: now North Vietnam has a working tank force

combined with the estimated 600 North Vietnamese tank force, means perhaps the largest tank inventory in Southeast Asia. South Vietnam also was estimated to have at least 1,000 armored personnel carriers, 400 commando armored cars, 1,200 105-mm howitzers, 300 155-mm howitzers, and 175 self-propelled guns. North Vietnam, it was noted, already had an estimated 8,000 antiaircraft guns.

Navy:

The South Vietnamese were estimated, early this year, to have 9 frigates, 8 patrol vessels, 46 patrol gunboats, 7 minesweepers,

21 landing ships, 19 utility landing craft, 800 river craft, and 230 diesel junks and small patrol boats.

Air Force:

The South Vietnamese were estimated to have at least 509 combat aircraft, including 178 F-5 fighter jets, 230 A-1Hs (fighters), 10 C-47s, 32 C-130s, (both cargo aircraft), and 628 Bell helicopters. The North Vietnamese Air Force, in addition, is estimated to have 203 combat aircraft, including 60 MIG-21s, 30 MIG-19s, and 105 MIG-15s and MIG-17s.

U.S. copes with refugees

By a staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington — The Ford administration, eager to evacuate as many as 130,000 South Vietnamese, is working on several fronts:

1. The administration is moving with some seven U.S. private-relief organizations to find work, housing and, where necessary, job retraining for thousands of people with either limited or no firsthand links with Americans.

Given U.S. unemployment now running at almost 9 percent, and with joblessness among minority-group youths soaring in some cities to 40 percent, the task of finding jobs is conceded here to be enormous.

2. Active discussions are under way with a number of governments — European, Latin American, and Asian — to admit Vietnamese refugees. Whether this effort to "internationalize" the refugee question will succeed, however, is as yet uncertain, given the worldwide economic slump.

Indonesia, for example, has reportedly declined to accept South Vietnamese refugees because of its own internal problems. Such an argument would not necessarily apply to such other industrialized Asian nations as Australia, Japan, and Taiwan.

The question of relocating the refugees is clearly "an immense problem," according to Ben Scooter, an official with the New York-based American Council of Volunteer Agencies, the main umbrella organization dealing with the refugees in the United States.

"A substantial number of those people [coming] here have relatives or contacts with other Americans," he says. "These are wives, families of servicemen, etc. They constitute no immediate concern with resettlement agencies."

"The people we're concerned about will be those who have no real links or ties with the United States."

"We don't yet even know how many of these people might come, or what their backgrounds will be."

Individual relief agencies are quickly hammering together programs to find jobs and housing for future refugees.

According to an official of the New York-based Church World Service, individual Pro-

testant denominations will be meeting in New York Thursday, to coordinate national plans for resettlement.

"There's high unemployment, but there are also jobs," says an official of the Church Service, which in the past has placed non-Vietnamese refugees in such jobs as apartment-building supervisors, maintenance work, and light manufacturing (such as on an assembly line turning out staples).

Sometimes individual churches, which would presumably be coordinating placement efforts for individual South Vietnamese, have "come up with fascinating solutions," the official says.

He notes the case of one church that bought a bankrupt gas service station for a Ugandan refugee several years ago, and then kept it going through patronizing it.

Housing would also be handled through these private churches, and is expected to be either private housing — the homes of U.S. citizens, or small apartments.

Whether there should be national relocation centers to handle any large numbers of South Vietnamese is yet uncertain, although some private relief agencies are leaning against such a step, to prevent "refugee ghettos" from arising in large cities.

An official of one private relief agency told this newspaper that it would like to bring to the United States the dozen or so people that have worked for it in South Vietnam. But in fact, the official says, "that dozen adds up to 31 persons" when you count in relatives.

"But this is the name of the game ... how do we say, 'I'm sorry, we've got economic problems, we can't take you.'"

Attorney General Edward H. Levi has announced that under his "parole" powers he has authorized admittance of up to 130,000 South Vietnamese, such as government officials and police; 10,000 to 75,000 Vietnamese nationals related to American citizens; 1,000 South Vietnamese who have already left Vietnam; 1,000 or so Cambodian diplomats and other government officials outside Cambodia.

Some Pentagon analysts frankly doubt that many Vietnamese will get out of the country before a Communist take-over.

Vietnam: an election issue?

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington — Partisan politics here is focusing more and more on the likely impact in the U.S. of any bloodbath by victorious communist forces in South Vietnam.

High administration sources now are stressing the growing possibility of such a bloodbath. And Republican political leaders are saying, privately, that should such a bloodbath occur, the American voters will punish those in Congress who block the military aid requested by President Ford.

(Monitor correspondent Daniel Southerland cables from Saigon that so far he has been unable to verify reports of executions of officials and others in occupied areas.)

Mr. Southerland does report cables from the U.S. Embassy in Saigon to Washington reporting alleged executions, but says one monk supposed to be an eyewitness is nowhere to be found. Another alleged eyewitness in Da Nang told Mr. Southerland he had seen no such thing.

The President is pictured by a top aide as completely preoccupied with trying to wrest aid from Congress, and the aide firmly denies that the thought of political gain from a Democratic-controlled Congress' failure to respond has ever crossed Mr. Ford's mind.

Yet Vice-President Nelson A. Rockefeller is speaking openly of this possibility, speculating that the "rapid communist take-over" in Southeast Asia — together with a bloodbath — might, indeed, become a political issue in 1976. And there are Democratic leaders who are saying that the President is acting politically.

Senate Democratic whip, Robert Byrd, charges that Mr. Ford, beset with economic woes, has decided this is the only direction he can turn to find public support next year.

The impact of a bloodbath working to the disadvantage of the Democrats is assessed in this way by key political leaders around the U.S.

Some — particularly Republicans — now foresee Democratic disadvantage.

Others — including some Republicans as well as Democrats — doubt that any Vietnam-war related issue will stir the American voter next year.

Says one top Republican political expert, a man who has advised several Republican presidents:

"I just don't think the issue will be there — not by the time the election gets around. People may feel very guilty if there is a bloodbath — but I don't think they will blame the Democrats."

Another much-respected Republican chieftain puts it this way: "People are just sick and tired of this war. They want out, even though they thought we could have won it if we had really gone all out. No one is going to get any issue out of it — no matter what Hanoi does."

Some Republicans joined Vice-President Rockefeller in asserting that if a bloodbath included the harming of Americans, that this would raise an issue. Says Mr. Rockefeller in a recent interview in The Washington Post: "Let's say [of] 2,000 Americans or 3,000, half of them are killed, half of them are taken captive. That raises a lot of issues."

In describing the President's thinking the aide said: "People just don't understand this President. ... he's really only interested in the next day; how he can make the most of the next day."

"Right now the President wants to get the military aid to move Saigon. He still thinks it could be effective. And that's all he is trying to do — get Congress to comply with his request."

But observers here are reminded that the President is political by nature, that in Congress, he helped shape Republican political planning for some two decades.

They are reminded, too, (by the President's attendance at the opening of "Give 'em Hell, Harry" here at Ford's Theater) that the President is a great admirer of Harry Truman.

And from this observers speculate about a 1976 presidential campaign in which Mr. Ford, in the style of President Truman, will lash out at Congress.

Here, of course, it is argued that a bloodbath issue might well be precisely what the President would use as an issue.

Senator Byrd says the "American public would see right through" such an issue — that the voters would realize that the blame for U.S. failures in Southeast Asia lay with several presidents of both parties.

United States



By Barth J. Falkenberg, staff photographer
A 20th-century Redcoat sensed defeat in the very air

Marching for the King: it's tough for a Redcoat in '75

By David Langworthy
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor
Concord, Massachusetts

Voices began coming out of the drizzle shortly after 3 o'clock Saturday morning. A row of automobile headlights stretching for almost a half mile into the woods disclosed men reaching into carefully packed wooden boxes for the medallions, polished brass buttons, woolen leggings, and spanking red coats which would mark them as "the enemy" on this day.

The American contingent of the British 10th Regiment of Foot mustered some 15 miles north and west of Lexington, in Chelmsford, long before dawn Saturday.

The regiment, made up entirely of American citizens, was formed in 1968 by Vincent J. R. Kehoe, a stern, imposing man who now carries the title "Colonel" in the organization.

Mr. Kehoe, a Boston-area author, historian, gunsmith hobbyist, and steadfast Anglophile, struck on the idea after the sight of paper-hatted, poorly trained "British" soldiers at historical re-enactments became "too much to bear."

Since then the "10th" has become a rabid avocation for 120 other men who meet at the

colonel's Chelmsford home on weekends throughout the year to learn the methods of the British Army at the time of King George III.

On buses headed for Lexington some of the troops dozed, still not quite believing the early hour. But among others there was lively talk. A young recruit from Woburn, Massachusetts, high school, detailed his initiation: more than 30 hours of drill in techniques of march and musketry; knowledge of a 1,800-page handbook written by Colonel Kehoe; and an investment of \$400 for his musket and uniform since joining in August, 1974.

The officers of the regiment — in "real life" a mixed bag of teachers, lawyers, salesmen, and businessmen — invest close to \$1,000 for the privilege of these early reveilles.

At Lexington the British troops formed quickly into neat military lines for the quarter-mile march to Lexington Green and confrontation with the Minutemen near Buckman's Tavern. The action of the battle had been carefully rehearsed beforehand, down to a convincing bayonet "wound" administered by a Redcoat infantryman to a Minuteman who had been carefully warned to leave space enough for the dagger between his arm and chest.

As the British marched solemnly off the green, they were joined by perhaps a thousand eager fellow-marchers for the eight-mile trek to Concord's North Bridge, for President Ford's address and wreath-laying ceremonies at the grave of three British soldiers by British Ambassador to the U.S., Sir Peter Ramsbotham.

In Concord the crowds seemed somehow more fatigued than the enthusiastic Lexington throngs. Around the town's Monument Square people wandered aimlessly, trampling flower beds. Many of the young people, wet and tired from a rainy after-midnight celebration sponsored by the People's Bicentennial Commission (PBC), were slumped in doorways by early morning, their sleeping bags and blankets drawn around them, in hopes of sleeping before the parade passed by.

On arrival at North Bridge the British regiments took their place of honor near the British monument.

Perhaps in response to the young hecklers (part of the reported 25,000 protesters drawn to Concord by the PBC) who repeatedly tried to interrupt President Ford's address, the "British" Redcoats gave the American President a rousing three cheers at the conclusion of his speech. It was the loudest single cheer he would hear in Concord that morning.

America's birthday begins

Every April the citizens of Massachusetts celebrate the beginning of their revolution, the Battle of Concord and Lexington.

This year, as America's bicentennial celebrations begin, the marching and mock fighting took on symbolic importance. President Ford took part, addressing the nation from Concord Bridge, where farmers turned back the British troops in April, 1775. The British Ambassador was there to lay a wreath on the memorial to the British soldiers who fell there.

Also present was the anti-establishment People's Bicentennial Commission demonstrating for "Economic Democracy."

Monitor reporter David Langworthy describes what it was like to act the part of the British at this year's re-enactment and columnist Melvin Maddocks, reporting from the watching crowd, discusses the feeling of the people as a year and a half of bicentennial celebrations begins.

By Melvin Maddocks
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Concord, Massachusetts
"The people are to be taken in very small doses," an old-time Concord resident named Ralph Waldo Emerson once warned — advice that was rather magnificently ignored by his hometown over the weekend. A crowd of more than 100,000 turned up in Concord April 19 to witness the various happenings — including a speech by President Ford — that more or less officially raised the curtain on what may be thought of as a year-and-a-half of bicentennial theater.

If Concord is an indicator, the audiences will be more fascinating than what they come to see. The bicentennial story will be taken in very large doses: the American crowd.

Looking thoughtful, expectant, or simply bemused, they came to Concord by car, by motorcycle, by bicycle, by foot — pilgrims not knowing exactly what they were looking for but hoping that, by the very act of coming, they might find it.

There were, in fact, at least two separate crowds. All night long, before Saturday's official program of events began, a crowd estimated at 25,000 maintained an anti-establishment vigil in the meadows on the far side of the Old North Bridge, observing the "People's Bicentennial."

As rain fell intermittently, banners waved in the gentle night breezes, demanding "Economic Democracy."

From midnight till 5 a.m. speakers, including the ecologist Barry Commoner and Nobel Prize winner, Dr. George Wald of

Harvard, reiterated the theme that "the corporate giants have violated our sacred rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." The gallant Pete Seeger sang protest ballads that dated from the picket lines of the 1930s.

The audience, huddled under plastic tarpaulins or sprawled on wet blankets and sleeping bags, gave its divided attention. Others might look for Paul Revere. As the night progressed, the suspense motif became: waiting for Arlo Guthrie. He finally showed.

And not long after, with the dawn, came the second crowd. Mothers and fathers with small children on their backs and less small children scurrying through tunnels of adults — a lollipop in one hand and a souvenir flag in the other.

It was time for the Girl Scouts and the Ancient and Honorable Sons of the American Revolution. It was time for the parade — half showbiz, half crash courses in American history. And it was time for mass speeches — the rhetoric of protest replaced by the rhetoric of moderation.

"We must make this revolution an evolution," said President Ford, not hesitating to use Concord, 1775, as an occasion to argue foreign policy, hinting amid the muskets and powderhorns of "broken promises" in far, far-off Southeast Asia, 1975.

"All right, we're two nations," the novelist and historian John Dos Passos once cried. But the two Americas at Concord, if they could find no way to carry on a dialogue, could find no way to carry on a confrontation either.

Every crowd becomes a congregation in search of its own myth. If the People's Bicentennial could not quite locate its legendary villain, the official bicentennial could not quite locate its legendary hero either. When President Ford spoke, the all-right survivors from the "people's" camp stood on their side of the bridge and matched boos to the cheers. The physical division of the crowds could not have been more dramatic. Yet, finally, it was one crowd, perhaps more than either faction suspected.

As the rain came dripping down at 3 a.m. on the People's Bicentennial, a beautifully clipped British accent floated out of the darkness. "Why am I getting wet? I'm not even a mer r-ican!" In one form or another, this self-mocking, exasperated question could be heard echoing through both crowds: "What am I here for?"

It will be heard for the next 20 months. For the great pilgrimage is on. Only the faces will change as the bicentennial crowd from Concord now moves across the country, onward to Philadelphia, onward to Washington, D.C. — very large doses of people, asking themselves: "What did those Americans of 200 years ago feel? How did it all look to them?"

If they listen to enough life-and-death versions of "Yankee Doodle" (or enough protest songs), if they use enough phrases like "renewed dedication" (or "second revolution"), if they perform all the rites of costume, reenactment, will the fervor, the sheer excitement of the beginning-time roll off on them? The American crowd at least has the hope to hope so, or so a Concord weekend suggests.

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Africa

Zambia asks U.S. help

Kaunda strives to head off race war in Rhodesia

By Geoffrey Godsell
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

President Kaunda of Zambia has been in Washington recently seeking the support of President Ford and Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger for the complicated power play in which he is involved in southern Africa.

Mr. Kaunda's immediate aim is to bring about as soon as possible constitutional changes in Rhodesia in favor of black Africans in order to avert possible race war there. (In Rhodesia, blacks outnumber whites by about 25 to 1, but whites have a virtual monopoly of political power.) In securing these changes, Mr. Kaunda — an African nationalist with good credentials in most of black Africa — has an odd ally: Prime Minister John Vorster, Prime Minister of South Africa and advocate of separation of the races, at least in South Africa itself.

What brings Mr. Kaunda and Mr. Vorster together is their common desire to avoid their countries' involvement in a race war in Rhodesia, which geographically lies between them.

To get their desired political moves under way in Rhodesia, Mr. Vorster has been putting pressure on the country's white-minority Prime Minister, Ian Smith, while Mr. Kaunda has been balancing this with pressure on Rhodesia's African nationalists — particularly the more militant ones involved in guerrilla operations in Rhodesia.

In pursuance of this policy, Mr. Kaunda arrested in the Zambian capital of Lusaka about 60 of Rhodesia's more radical nationalists, most of whom are thought to have been connected with guerrilla warfare in Rhodesia. (They had gathered in Lusaka for the funeral of a colleague, Herbert Chitepo, killed when a land mine exploded outside his home in Lusaka.) These arrests caused some raised eyebrows among more militant nationalists elsewhere in Africa.

But Mr. Kaunda's action evoked a response from South African Prime Minister Vorster who pressured Rhodesian Prime Minister Smith to release from jail one of Rhodesia's more radical African leaders, the Rev. Ndabingi Sithole. This enabled Mr. Sithole to fly to Dar es Salaam, capital of Tanzania, where African foreign ministers were holding a meeting. At the meeting, President Kaunda's efforts to hasten constitutional change in Rhodesia were endorsed.

After the meeting was over, Mr. Sithole did not return to Rhodesia but stayed on in Dar es Salaam. Other Rhodesian nationalist leaders, including Bishop Abel Muzorewa, titular head of the African National Council — of which Mr. Sithole is nominally a member — did return from Dar es Salaam to the Rhodesian capital, Salisbury.

Earlier this month Rhodesian Prime Minister Smith wrote to Bishop Muzorewa inviting the nationalist leaders to talks on Rhodesia's constitutional future.

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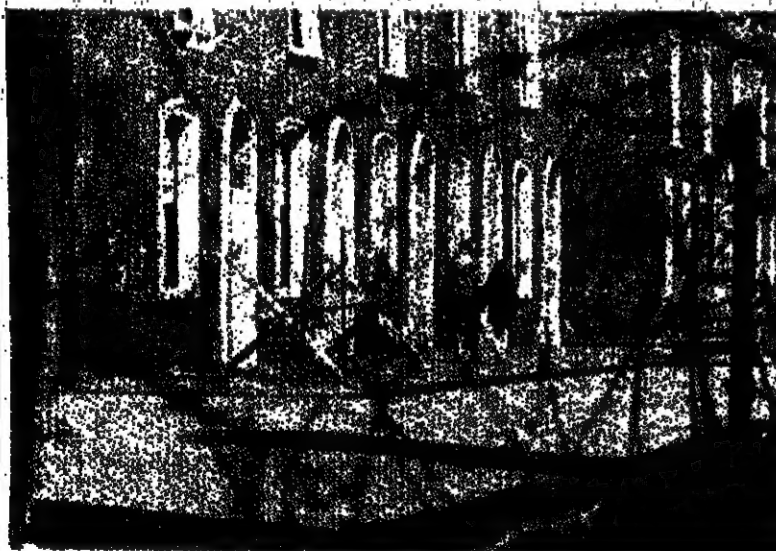
Farrington Gardens, 1971 . . .

By Richard Kepler Brunner



. . . and rebuilt today

By Richard Kepler Brunner



BELFAST:

New homes from the ashes

Four years ago Protestants and Catholics in Farrington Gardens burned down one another's. Today, determined builders have brought 10 Protestant and Catholic families back.

By Richard Kepler Brunner
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Belfast When the flames finally died, every one of the 198 houses in Farrington Gardens had been gutted. Only the charred facades faced each other across streets littered with hulks of useless furniture.

One of the few "mixed" neighborhoods in Belfast, although enclosed by the Roman Catholic enclave of the Ardoyne, Farrington Gardens had 1,000 residents, 60 percent of whom were Protestants. They had lived in uneasy tension with their Catholic neighbors until Aug. 9, 1971.

Then, in response to the so-called "day of internment," Protestants and Catholics fled, setting each other's homes ablaze in a "scorched earth" action as they went. ("Day of internment" refers to the date Brian Faulkner, then Prime Minister for Northern Ireland, ordered detention of suspected terrorists without formal charges in the hope of heading off further sectarian violence.)

While the politicians debated, a group of men appeared on the scene. Mostly unemployed craftsmen, but including Catholic and Protestant clergymen, they set up scaffolding and began re-roofing and rebuilding the houses. Their object: to invite the former residents to return.

In all of Belfast one could not find a less promising neighborhood in which to conduct such an experiment in community relations. The Ardoyne is a warren of council houses and decaying tenements. A prime campaign poster for the 1973 election had been as much violence as any in Belfast. Laughter was the least of the abuses these workmen endured.

Nevertheless, they persisted. A priest on leave from his African mission in Botswana, himself once a bricklayer, supervised the "bricks." Another priest was a hod carrier. A Presbyterian minister carried lumber on his back. They and several Protestant and Catholic carpenters and masons undertook what ap-

peared to be an insurmountable task. The Ardoyne Housing Action Committee, which had no money, worked without pay, using contributions from Ireland, and the United States.

One day in December, 1971, I stood in Farrington Gardens and watched the work actually completed on the project when the government took over — that was late in 1972.

Sean Cooney, a Belfast-born carpenter of the committee, told me about the man with a thick brogue, Mr. Cooney, rooflines.

"Look what we have achieved," he said. "We have re-roofed 70 houses. All of us who are unemployed. We take nothing from the state. We just want to see these houses occupied again. We don't care if we are Catholic, Protestant, or atheist."

Not surprisingly, few persons in Belfast enthusiasm. Many who were close to the Protestant and Catholic movement it was a "foolish" experiment that was over the housing they replaced. At \$12 a week rent for four bedrooms, Farrington Court is a bargain.

Even Mr. Cooney, who had lived in Farrington Gardens for 10 years, had no hope of returning. "But," he declared, "we won't know if we rebuild, will we?"

Recently I returned to Belfast and again. Farrington Gardens now is known as Farrington Court. Sitting in the living room of the house where he once lived at No. 18, Mr. Cooney told me what had happened to his project in three years. With him was Peter Shevlin, secretary of the action committee.

"Since the troubles started, we've had politicians but no statesmen," Mr. Cooney said. "Mr. Shevlin, a lifelong resident of the area, was burned out in the fire, spoke out against the authorities. They told us they could not build the project because it was a security risk. With the security chief, he knew the

decision; indeed, he didn't even know where Farrington Gardens was on the map. We had the help of Presbyterians, Methodists, the Church of England, Catholics, and the Church of Ireland," Mr. Cooney said.

"We re-roofed all 198 houses and repaired 128 houses," Mr. Cooney explained. "We had \$165,000 of work actually completed on the project when the government took over — that was late in 1972."

"The work we did," Mr. Shevlin said, "is what saved us. We got the houses under roof; otherwise the damp and rot would have done 'em in."

On the south side of the street 21 Catholic families had returned, on the north side, 10 Protestant families. Ten more houses on the Protestant side were vacant.

"We just can't get enough Protestant families to come back," Mr. Cooney admitted. Although he was disappointed by the Protestant response, he was not discouraged.

These two- to four-bedroom houses, with central heating, parking spaces for cars, communal gardens, and children's playground were a vast improvement over the housing they replaced. At \$12 a week rent for four bedrooms, Farrington Court is a bargain.

"These houses are palaces," Mr. Shevlin boasted. "Unless you go into the ghetto housing in Belfast you can't understand how bad conditions are. You wouldn't house a farm animal in most of them." Mr. Shevlin paused to watch a group of children running around the corner. "There, that's what the world should see! Catholic and Protestant children playing together. That's a sight you don't often see in Belfast — especially not in the Ardoyne. And it's happening here in Farrington Gardens."

Richard Kepler Brunner is a member of the administrative faculty of Moravian College, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. His articles, essays, and book reviews have appeared in several American and British periodicals.

Through years of strife in Northern Ireland, violence and flames (top left) have left rubble where homes once stood, and desolate, barricaded streets. Some still stand in ruin.

By staff photographers

Farrington Court is a stunning exception to Belfast's desolation. Volunteers (top right) rebuilt some of the homes, and now children play in once-deserted streets.

Top and center photos by Richard Kepler Brunner; Bottom photo by R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer.



A hundred years of Liberty

By Serena Staciari
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

London
What takes a store beyond the buttons-and-bows department into the folklore of a country? Sometimes it's sheer bigness and brassiness, other times grand luxe to the point of ruttiness, other times sheer impeccable good taste.

But with Liberty's of London it's something else again: a sheer quirkiness allied with the vast asset of a range of fabrics bearing its name that delights the world.

The store in itself has a hundred quirks. Fake Tudor, it's incongruous, along the sturdy cemented front of Beau Nash's classic Regent Street. More incongruous, its windows display some of the most avant-garde furniture in the West, some of the most stunning modern glass and pottery, the chic-eat hats in town (it's the only London store with a resident milliner).

You can and do get lost. Enter from Regent St. and try to find the section you want in a totally different building, across busy Kingly St. linked by a portico and a beautiful quaint old chiming clock richly gilded.

Most Liberty goods are in the middle price category though antique furniture soars and in the excellent Home Ideas Department you can get offbeat little gifts for well under 50p.

Liberty's is 100 years old this spring and while the celebrations roar ahead the store's taking the opportunity to reflect and improve itself generally. Much internal rebuilding goes on, merchandizers are commissioning lots of fashion in Liberty cloth from top British designers, a special anniversary scarf has been printed.

The timeless Liberty theme of peacock feathers will decorate the shop's windows all summer long. So will quotes — and there are hundreds — picked up over the years from people who affirm that Liberty is a special part of British life.

"If I'm feeling glum," says designer Jean Muir, "I just have a wander round Liberty's." "Liberty! What crimes are committed in thy name!" (cartoonist du Maurier in Punch).

Then, even, possibly, the founder's great-nephew, present chairman Arthur Stewart-Liberty, is Alison Adburgham, recently retired fashion editor of The Guardian. She has just delivered proofs of the commissioned centenary book, highlighting the remarkable way founder Arthur Liberty slotted into, associated with, the great aesthetic movements of his time. He was involved in business, committee work, friendship with Wilde, William Morris, Burne-Jones, Whistler, the Rossetts.

Arthur Liberty's first experience of working in a store was at Farmer & Rogers in Regent Street, where he was in charge of the oriental department. He developed a real passion for trading with the East and when he opened his own store his first name for it was East Indian House.

The pre-Raphaelites of his day were fascinated by the sinuous curves of Japanese art they saw at Liberty's shop, and their own work was of course deeply influenced by the richly decorated backgrounds in fabrics and watercolors.

The present oriental department will be greatly expanded as part of the centenary celebrations. Objects from China brought back by Liberty's traveling buyers are being held in readiness.

Alison Adburgham's book will be on sale in July to coincide with the opening of the big Liberty Exhibition at the Victoria and Albert Museum.

Fashion, decoration, home ideas — all offer opportunities for this firm. What can be done with a Liberty print that has not already been done? A great deal. In America, Wamsutta sheets have come out in three Liberty prints this past winter and yet so far no British tie-up has come forth.

In April Liberty's will start selling some intricate knitwear based on Liberty floral prints, produced by two young Americans living in London who call their knitwear firm Clutch Cargo. One long jacket (sketched here) has an optional teaming skirt, both a dazzle with flowers knitted in. A far simpler unisex offering, shows the Tudor building itself.

Arthur Stewart-Liberty, great-nephew of the founder, keeps Liberty's up to the mark by consistently choosing winners as his print designers. The new group by Susan Collier even includes Liberty's first wallpaper range (five designs reached the shop in March). She is now recoloring some of the classic old prints to be used as fabric.

Her predecessor, Bill Poole, launched the famous Lotus range of Liberty prints, used by many Paris couturiers, and Bernard Nevill who followed Poole startled a tradition-girt stronghold with brilliant Art Deco prints titled "Jazz" and "Tango."

Although Liberty's sold their famous old Merton hand-printing works they still use it on a contract basis. Other Liberty prints, are done in his mills throughout Britain, like

The baby of the celebrations is not confined to London. In the United States Bonwits will be promoting Liberty goods in May and Bloomingdale's will sell a new range of Liberty fabrics and the centenary book.

Many Paris ready-to-wear clothiers this summer (especially Daniel Hechter's) are made in Liberty cotton, often with a keen eye to the Liberty-consciousness of much of the world's fashion fans just now.

Liberty's among its many other goals wants women to look pretty in its famous prints and they love the cry of Dante Gabriel Rossetti to his poet-sister (which will be posted up in a window display this summer): "What is the use Christina of having a heart like a singing bird if you insist on dressing like a pew opener?"



Knits are by Clutch Cargo. The flowered flared jacket comes in Liberty's on ivory or blue background with a vice-versa colored skirt. Unisex pullover is in black, coffee, or cream and shows Liberty's mock-Tudor facade.

'No angles' Paulin makes furniture to fit people

By Marilyn Hoffman
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

There is no mistaking a chair or sofa designed by Pierre Paulin. Each is characterized by flowing curves and lack of angularity. The influential French furniture designer finds right angles both unacceptable and uncomfortable. The sitter, he says, must maintain maximum contact with the furniture and he believes that function automatically follows the undulating forms he prescribes. His famous "ribbon" chair, introduced in 1967, has long since become an international classic.

Although he has been an independent designer for over 20 years, he admits to little

Furnishing

formal training, says he learned what he applies in the French "design underground."

He studied the classical elements of interior design at the Centre Artistique & Technique in Paris, where he says he came to know Louis XIV, XV, and XVI, but where he also determined for himself that the Louis kings and the way they lived were not for modern France. "By using molded plastic and bent tubing and stretch fabrics I worked out a whole new kind of seating," he recalled in a New York interview. "My chairs are really simplified sports-car bucket seats."

"My furniture is not for everyone," he muses. "Older people do not relish sitting a few inches off the floor. Young people love it. That's all part of the wide choice that is available today."

Then he grows reflective. Each year, he says, he grows more concerned with solving design problems for the general public.

"We have less and less rich people, and people must live with less and less space, but they have more and more needs. I think

French people today are more interested in greater efficiency in their homes than they are in a fashion standard. Industry has to be more productive and think more deeply about the needs of people."

A couple of years ago Pierre Paulin was commissioned by then French President Georges Pompidou to redecorate the private rooms of the Elysee Palace. Modern art and furnishings were installed, and even the walls and ceilings were treated to give a feeling of motion.

Mr. Paulin has also been engaged by the government of France to help revivify many of the exhibition halls of the Louvre museum. "After all," he explains, "the Louvre was built as a palace, not a museum, so it was time to analyze and rethink its current purpose and how we could help it most by redoing walls and lights. We are trying now to present the paintings in the best possible light and to create a new atmosphere in this notable French museum." The project began in 1977 and will end next year.

He listed the interests of French people in this order: Food first, then clothes, and third, home.

• French young people are at last asserting their individuality and are rejecting parental hand-me-downs. Now when young people marry they often want to start with cheap modern stuff, or do-it-yourself projects. They have discovered the eclectic knack of mixing old things with new, and are combining old family pieces with new things of their own choice.

• Couples in the 30-40 age range are becoming more proud of their homes and more happy about showing them.

• People are doing more entertaining in their homes, instead of out in restaurants.

Third in a series on international home-furnishings design leaders.



French furniture designer Pierre Paulin in one of his own settings

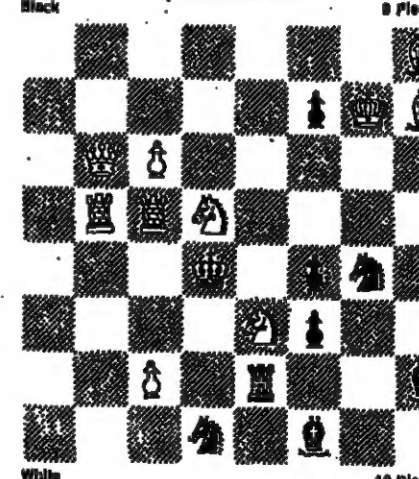
By a staff photographer

chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 6687

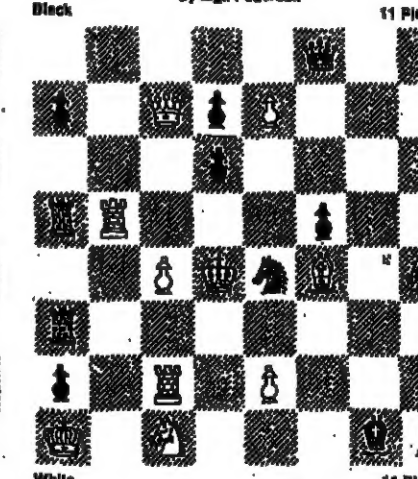
By L. M. Szewcowski



White to play and mate in two.
(First prize, De Waaheid, 1973.)

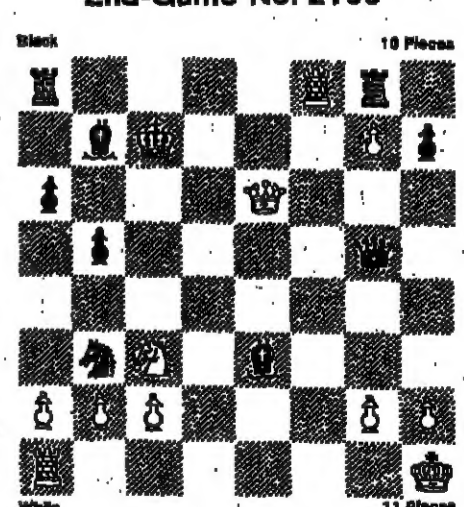
Problem No. 6688

By Egil Pedersen



White to play and mate in two.
(First prize, Parallels 60, 1947.)

End-Game No. 2198



White to play and win.
(Marianovic-Bellon, Groningen, 1973.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 6687. 1. Q-Q7
No. 6688. 1. B-B7, B-B4; 2. K-K5
If 1... B-B2; 2. K-K3
If 1... B-Q5; 2. K-K3
If 1... B-Q7; 2. K-K5
End-Game No. 2198. White to play. 1... B-K5ch; 2. R-R3, K-K5; 3. Q-Q3, R-Rch; 4. K-B, Q-K4ch; 5. K-K2, Q-K7, and wins.

Kavalek Undeatable

Former U.S. champion Lubomir Kavalek was undefeated in the grandmaster tournament at Wijk aan Zee, the Netherlands. This annual event is sponsored by the Hoogeveenstad works. The winner, also undefeated, was Lejko Portisch, Hungary, who finished with 10½-4½, ahead of Vlastimil Hort, 10-5, Jan Smiegal, 9½-5½, and Kavalek, who had 9-6.

In the game below, Kavalek proved the faultlessness of his Hungarian opponent's Q-side maneuvering, and pushed through his passed QKP effectively.

English Opening

1. P-K4 P-K4 19. P-P P-P
2. K-K3 P-Q3 20. K-Q4 B-R7
3. P-KK3 K-K3 21. R-B P-K8
4. B-K2 P-KK3 22. K-K2 K-K4
5. P-Q3 B-K2 23. B-K1 K-K4
6. P-K4 Q-O 24. Q-Q2 K-K7
7. K-K2 P-B3 25. P-K5 K-K1
8. O-O P-Q3 26. B-K1 R-B
9. P-KR3 P-QK4 27. B-P R-B
10. P-P R-P 28. P-R B-Pch
11. P-QK4 K-R3 29. K-R Q-Q5
12. R-K1 B-K3 30. R-KB2 K-K5
13. P-QR4 P-P 31. B-B K-K7
14. K-P R-K1 32. K-B4 P-K7
15. B-Q2 Q-Q2 33. K-P B-Qch
16. K-R2 B-B4 34. B-K2 R-K1
17. P-B4 P-KP 35. Q-R5 Q-R
18. B-K3 P-P Resigns

National Open

The 9th National Open was played at the Stardust Hotel, Las Vegas, March 2-7. There was a \$6,000 prize fund, with \$1,000 for the first prize. Naturally, some of the top-ranked

masters in the country competed. After an eight-round Swiss, four players were tied for first: top masters Pal Benko, Walter Browne, also Alex Suhobok of California and Alfonso Farriz of Mexico.

Farriz won a very important point where he defeated Peter Blyass of Canada. His 19th move must have been a great surprise to his Canadian opponent.

Ruy Lopez

1. P-K4 P-K4 15. P-B P-B
2. K-K3 K-K3 16. K-B K-B
3. P-Q3 P-Q3 17. K-K5 K-K5
4. B-R4 K-B3 18. K-K1 B-K1
5. B-Q2 B-K2 19. K-P R-B2
6. R-K P-QK4 20. Q-R5 K-K
7. B-K2 Q-O 21. P-B4 K-B3
8. P-B3 P-Q3 22. K-Bch P-K1
9. P-Q4 Q-K1 23. P-P R-K2
10. P-Q4 Q-K1 24. Q-K2 Q-Pch
11. Q-K2 B-K2 25. R-Q R-R2
12. B-B2 P-B4 26. P-B4 P-P
13. P-Q5 K-K 27. B-K4 Resigns
14. K-B P-B4

Rich onion soup

By June E. Coates
Written for
The Christian Science Monitor

My daughter spent part of her junior college year in Paris, studying art history at the Sorbonne on a foreign student program. She tested several versions of authentic French Onion Soup. When she came home we experimented until she came up with her own special recipe.

Andrea's French Onion Soup
4 tablespoons butter
2 tablespoons olive oil
2 tablespoons brown sugar
6 medium to large onions, sliced, not chopped
2 tablespoons flour
3 cans beef consommé or broth
3 cans water
¼ teaspoon dry mustard
Salt and pepper to taste
French bread
8 slices Gruyere cheese

Melt butter with olive oil in heavy kettle. Add sugar; stir until it dissolves; add sliced onions. Let rings separate and cook until

Food

onions are lightly browned and somewhat broken in half. Add flour and cook gently for several minutes until mixture begins to thicken and flour taste disappears.

Add beef consommé and water gradually, a cup at a time, stirring well after each addition. Add seasonings; cover and simmer slowly for 1½ hours.

We make our soups early in the day and let them "rest" in a cool place, not on the stove, develops flavor and gives the different ingredients a chance to blend thoroughly.

Just before serving, pour soup into the bowls, place a slice of French bread on top of the soup, and cover the bread with one or two slices of Gruyere cheese, depending on the size of the slices.

This recipe serves four to six generously, but can be stretched to eight if you don't want seconds. This is a very rich and filling soup. The broth is a deep caramel color and the blend of the cheese with the onion flavor is heavenly.

Research notebook

Now it's 'synthetic' nylon and oil from trees

By Robert C. Cowen
Eventually, it had to happen. A chemist has made nylon from a natural seed oil and calls it "synthetic" nylon. But unintended semantic humor aside, the achievement points up the growing need to find new raw materials for the flood of plastics, fibers, and miscellaneous chemicals now made from oil.

The United States alone makes some 18 million tons of them a year — a production that accounts for 3 to 5 percent of the country's oil use. Finding raw materials for these chemical products would significantly ease pressure on dwindling oil and natural gas reserves.

Some nylon is already being made from such materials as soybean, sunflower seed, and safflower oil. Now Andrew L. W. Woo and Kent J. Mott of South Dakota's Northern State College have made a special kind of nylon that is highly resistant to moisture using oil from the seeds of the crambe plant, a Mediterranean relative of flax and wild mustard.

Summarizing their work for a meeting of the American Chemical Society this week in Philadelphia, they say they think crambe seed could be grown abundantly in the United States.

Dr. Irving S. Goldstein of North Carolina State University has even broader ambitions. He thinks the United States could use wood to meet all its petrochemical needs. In his summary for the ACS meeting, he estimates that 50 million tons of wood—any low-grade wood would do—could replace all the oil the petrochemical industry now uses. And, since Dr. Goldstein estimates that the southern states alone could raise 750 million tons of such wood, he sees no long-term problem in meeting the petrochemical industry's demands.

Economically, Dr. Goldstein thinks wood can compete with petroleum. Right now, when wood oil costs from \$7-\$14 a barrel compared to \$13 a barrel for the costlier crude oil, there is no clear advantage. If crude oil prices continue to rise faster than those of wood, he says, wood oil will have the edge.

Petrochemical makers may need Dr. Goldstein's wood oil sooner than they think if recent pessimistic estimates of U.S. oil and gas resources are right. In February, a National Academy of Sciences report suggested that these resources may run out in 25 to 30 years — far earlier than government estimates generally are forecasting.

And last month, a staff analysis for the Senate Committee on Commerce warned that oil and gas may dry up by the century's end. Instead of developing offshore oil intensively now, the study urges the U.S. to cut down its oil consumption and save offshore reserves for the future.

Making petrochemicals from wood oil could both help such conservation and develop a self-renewing resource. It would, in fact, be a way to turn the energy constantly flowing from the sun into an inexhaustible source of chemicals.

Perhaps it is poetic justice that nylon, which symbolizes the oil-based synthetics that have eclipsed natural fibers, should be one of the first petrochemicals to be synthesized from natural raw materials.

Britain makes America greener

Thanks to a new invention grass is growing on concrete

By David Winder
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles
People have been rubbing their eyes in disbelief here — but concrete parking lots are indeed sprouting tufts of greenery.

Yes, it is grass — and yes, it is still flourishing in parts of Los Angeles and Baton Rouge, Louisiana, despite automobile tire tearing and, worse still, occasional scuffing from skeptical pedestrians who kick it just to be sure it is real.

True, parts of the Los Angeles experiment in a downtown parking lot are bare in places where traffic is hardest with healthy tufts elsewhere — but on the whole the six-month experiment in the U.S. seems to have taken root well.

The secret in Grasscrete, a British invention which has clothed 3 million square feet of British asphalt and concrete.

The method: sinking grass sod in holes in attractively designed reinforced concrete, which is tinted to blend with the green blades.

Eventually, the grass spreads to give the illusion of a lawn, yet the root structure is sufficiently embedded, makers say, to protect it from the ravages of twisting, turning automobile tires.

Despite initial skepticism, Grasscrete has proven it can withstand heavy use because of its embedded or sunken root system and its ability to withstand heavy exhaust fumes.

Grasscrete may also prove to be an ecological plus: It reportedly cuts down on smog, soaks the summer-heated surroundings, and, according to its promoters, builds up oxygen in the urban areas that need it.

The British process was developed four years ago so apartment complexes could retain grassy areas and still allow fire engines to get close to buildings.

Two plots — in an apartment complex in Baton Rouge and in the Los Angeles downtown office of Home Savings & Loan Association — are the innovators in the U.S.

But here growth has been hampered somewhat by the late fall planting, and is only expected to grow lush once the slow-growing winter period is over.

Still, Edwin McKnight of Probat & McKnight which experimented with a 75-by-100-foot plot of Grasscrete, rates it a success even though the grass has worn a little where auto traffic is heaviest.

Surprisingly, grass just off the main driveway but still in the oncoming path of cars defies extinction.

Mr. McKnight even suggests that car tires are good for the grass. "It is better if the cars



The grass is greener on the other side of this parking lot.

drive over it because if they didn't it would mat up. It keeps the grass cut and we don't have to mow it so much," he said.

The novel way of paving hot concrete with cool green grass has caught people off guard.

According to H. Michael Wyant, vice-president of Home Savings & Loan, which markets the product, "In the beginning people

did not want to drive on it. They would not go over it and where is the parking lot?"

Grasscrete is destined for a pilot project in Cupertino, California, a redevelopment project in Norfolk Virginia, and a shopping center in Menlo Park, near San Francisco. The cities of Palm Springs and Indio, Calif., are also considering it.

Real estate losses hit British bank

London

One of Britain's top merchant banks, allied to the U.S. First National City Bank, said it has lost \$33.5 million in the last year in real estate deals.

Brandt's, one of the 19 senior banks in London's financial district, said this wiped out its profits and reserves.

Several banks have reported hefty losses since the property market collapsed a year ago. But Brandt's is the biggest one so far.

Its parent bank, Grandt's, said in a statement that the loss was a "one-off" and that the bank will report a \$13.5 million loss compared with the \$24.72 million profit for last year.

Smith Corona to shut 5 plants

Carlisle, New York

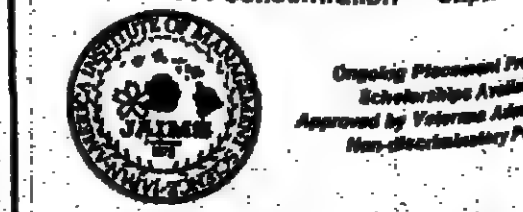
Smith Corona, Inc., the Carlisle area's largest employer, says it will suspend typewriter production at five manufacturing facilities here for four weeks starting April 14 because of economic conditions.

About 3,200 persons will be affected locally, according to the company, which also announced that it will close its plant at Scarborough, Ontario, for the same period, affecting about 200 persons.

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Where 'Treasure Island' was born to the ocean's roar

By Alice Jean Small
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Monterey, Calif.
This ancient Pacific capital hides in its adobe museums engraved swords of Spanish conquistadores, ponchos of early Mexican governors, and the 14 flags that have flown above it — including one of a South American pirate who took the city for three days. But of all its historic adobe buildings, the Robert Louis Stevenson House is one of the most delightful and interesting.

The handsome residence isn't hard to find. You take Calle Principal, the main street, to Pearl. One half block east on Pearl is Houston. Go about one half block down Houston and there you are — in front of a two-story house shining white in the sunlight, with bright red geraniums growing on its Spanish-style patio. In fact the house fits Stevenson's description of its type exactly:

"The houses were, for the most part, built of unadorned adobe brick, many of them old for so new a country, some very elegant proportions with low, spacious, shapely rooms, and walls so thick that the heat of summer never dried them to the heart."

In one of the "low, spacious, shapely rooms"

of the Stevenson home we find the memorabilia of his life. Upstairs, in the back, overlooking the garden, is the tiny room he rented and the iron-posted bed where he lay writing many of his newspaper stories. His first news writings in the United States. (Many of these sold for \$5.)

How did Stevenson come to rent a back room in an adobe home in Monterey? Herein lies a beautiful love story:

Stevenson met Fanny Osbourne in Paris, where she was doing a "preposterous thing" — studying art. He was adventuring on the Continent as a vacation from Edinburgh where he was born in 1850; she was from Oakland, Calif. His friendship with Mrs. Osbourne was a real one and, upon parting, they agreed that if she ever needed him, to write and he would come.

Several years later she did and, by steamer, he came — from half a world away.

He rented the back room in the adobe house in Monterey, and waited for her to be free to marry. During this time, he walked the beaches, and bequeathed to the new world his impressions of his new home:

"Monterey, the ancient capital of California, faces across the bay, while the Pacific Ocean, though hidden by low hills and forests, bombards her left flank and rear with never-dying surf. The waves

which lap so quietly around the jetties of Monterey, grow louder and louder in the distance; you can see the breakers leaping high and white by day; at night the outline of the shore is traced by transparent silver by the moonlight and the flying foam, and from all around, even in quiet weather, the low distant thrilling roar of the Pacific hangs over the coast and the adjacent country like smoke over battle."

Besides gaining a Western wife in America, Stevenson gained a Western stepson and stepdaughter, Lloyd and Isabel. "Treasure Island" was born when Lloyd asked his father to write him a "good" story.

This good story, said Stevenson, is "all about a map, and a treasure, and a derelict ship, and a doctor, and a sea-cook, with one leg, and no women in the story, Lloyd's orders."

What fun for young Lloyd to listen to "Treasure Island," a chapter every night, to see if it pleased him.

Stevenson's world fame as a writer already had been realized when the family sailed from San Francisco to spend Stevenson's last days in Samoa, where he died in 1894. The natives, who loved him, made him their chief and named him Tuliola. On his monument there is carved his famous verse:

Home is the sailor, home from sea,
And the hunter home from the hill.

To Isabel, his stepdaughter, we owe the home in Monterey; she made the arrangements for its purchase and for the move from Samoa. The home is filled with rare first editions of his works, making it a mecca for students of Stevenson. A round mahogany drop-leaf table with Noah's ark carved in the center and animals romping around it must have stirred the artist's creative imagination. In the dining room is a magnificent mahogany table from Stevenson's home in Edinburgh.

There is also a room filled with the family's Samoa treasures; the conch shells, the shell and feather leis, the tapes, the calabashes, the photographs of Samoan village leaders. Stevenson's steamer trunk is there, too, with its stenciled label: R. L. Stevenson, Apris, Samoa.

With all the fame he eventually achieved as a writer, Stevenson remained a humble man. He penned this revealing letter to his stepson:

"I am not a man of unusual talent, Lloyd; I started out with very moderate ability. My success has been due to really remarkable industry — to develop what I had in me to the extreme limit. When a man begins to sharpen one faculty, and keeps on sharpening it, with tireless perseverance, he can achieve wonders."

Toledo: A Spanish gem

By James R. Sanucci
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Toledo is an ancient walled city, a natural stronghold resting on seven hills on the banks of the river Tagus. And the history of Toledo is perhaps as old as those hills.

The culture and art of this city reflect its long and varied history.

Even before the time of Jesus, its inhabitants carried on trade with the Phoenicians and Greeks, the Romans and the Arabs. In 193 B.C., the Romans conquered the fortified town and in A.D. 711, the Moors crossed over from Africa and swept northward to the mountains of Asturias.

Several hundred years, and many riots later, Moorish rule began to decline. It was not until 1085 that the famous warrior El Cid after a seven year siege, entered the city and ended Muslim rule.

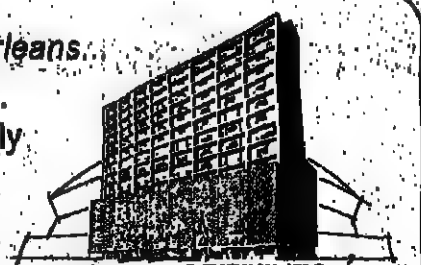
But today, Toledo is a peaceful city resting on past glories and boasting great treasures of art and culture. Proclaimed a national monument by the Spanish Government, it is a must for any tourist to Spain. The journey from Madrid is only 80 miles, and Toledo is easily accessible by train or bus.

The best way to see modern-day Toledo is on foot. The narrow cobblestone streets would make it virtually impossible for a bus or a large car to pass through; they cannot make the sharp turns. A walking tour gives you a far better opportunity to enjoy the beautiful aged structures and the leisurely life of the city's inhabitants.

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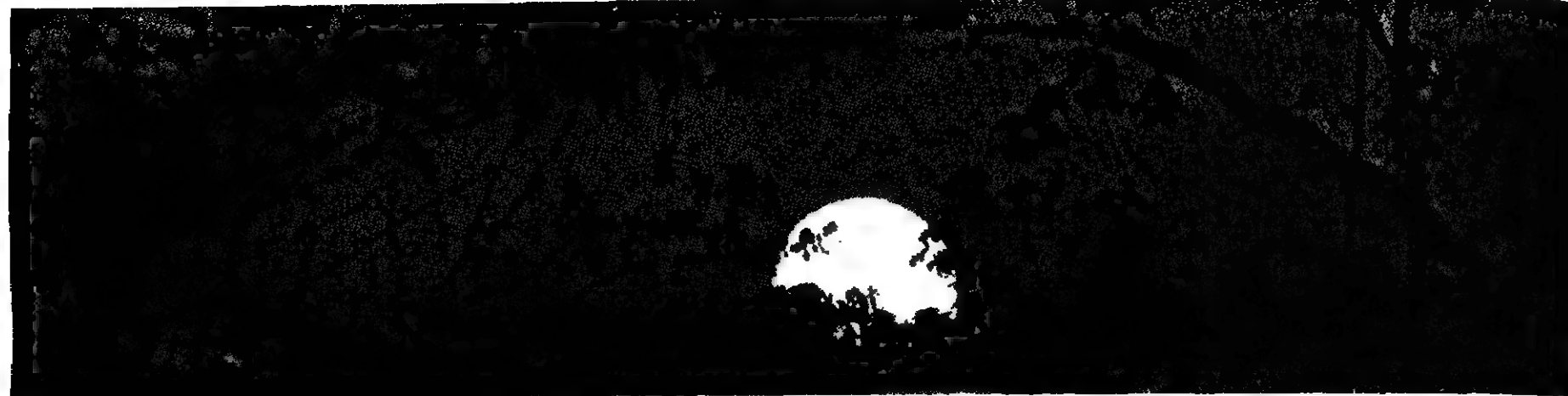
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travel



Burning orb of the sun slides into the dark mantle of rain forest

A jungle odyssey

By canoe into darkest Ecuador
Where trees blot out the sun

Photos and text by Gordon N. Converse
Chief photographer of
The Christian Science Monitor

It all started with an invitation from Ecuador's tourist office to come to "the unseen country, the upper Amazon... undiscovered, unexplored, raw, exciting, untouched, exotic."

I was one of four North Americans invited to visit these jungles, some of the earth's last huge tracts of primeval beauty.

We would go by dugout canoes down the Napo River, a headwater of the Amazon. We would venture through a small part of the two million square miles of rain forest yet unseen by "outsiders."

I was soon off to Ecuador's capital Quito, high in the Andes. There a small plane was waiting to carry us up, over, and down the eastern side of this snow-capped range that runs like a 5,000-mile-long wall down the Pacific side of South America. It is the storms surrounding these mountains that feed the rivers of the Amazon Basin.

From the plane, through the haze and heat of the equator, we got our first glimpse of the broad Napo, winding like a giant snake through a vast carpet of sponge-like foliage.

After landing, while supplies were being loaded from the plane into canoes, we met our

guides and ate a jungle meal that included deep-fried bananas.

We also were shown a small river boa, captured at the water's edge — a foretaste of the anacondas, piranhas, and giant spiders not mentioned in our invitations but which were close by throughout the trip.

During the next four days our seasoned guides ferried us along the river highways of the jungle, our own eyes constantly peeled for new sights and such obstacles as sand bars and fallen trees floating on the surface.

Here and there, half-submerged crocodiles reminded us that plant and animal life teems beneath the surface. Later, Indians along the bank reminded us more urgently, when we ventured toward the river shallows for a quick rinse, that the carnivorous piranhas can pick a carcass clean in 90 seconds.

The jungle itself is filled with the unexpected at every turn. Much of the animal life remains hidden behind vines, luxuriant leaves, and mammoth trees that keep the jungle floor in perpetual twilight.

We slept in tents at the water's edge, but by autumn Metropolitan Tours of Quito, which sponsored the trip to publicize opening of the Napo region to visitors, is scheduled to have completed a barge-like floating hotel, now under construction. This will help make the unknown jungles of Ecuador more accessible to outsiders.



Expedition canoe cleaves the shimmering surface of the Napo River

england

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Galapagos Iguana inspired many a Hollywood movie monster



Seal emerges among basalt crags of the volcanic island chain

Galapagos Strangest isles of the Pacific

Photos and text by Gordon N. Converse
Chief photographer of
The Christian Science Monitor

There they were. An awesome sight. They looked far more like giant clinkers fused together than Pacific islands.

As we approached by boat we could see living creatures everywhere. Blue-footed boobies hovered in the skies above; seals frolicked in the waters below; and enormous ugly-but-beautiful iguanas swarmed over the black volcanic shores.

A lifelong dream was coming true; I was about to step ashore on the Galapagos archipelago, 600 miles off the coast of Ecuador. Here I would see the giant tortoises and lizards, rare birds, and flora that confronted English naturalist Charles Darwin when he landed on the islands from HMS Beagle in 1836. Darwin, who is usually held to be the originator of the theory of evolution, was

fascinated by all he saw and his observations of the fauna he encountered re-inforced many of his views on natural selection.

The Galapagos began life a few million years ago when the ocean floor near the equator began to tremble. Then out of the boiling waters of the blue Pacific a number of volcanoes emerged, forcing their fiery mixtures skyward.

When the lava had cooled, 16 islands and numerous inlets had been created.

Like a new world within a world it was bare, stark, and lifeless. But over the eons plant and animal life have found their way to Galapagos — by air, through the sea, and on floating debris from the mainland. To survive and blend with their new environment, many of them gradually adapted.

Covering a total area of 3,000 square miles, the islands of the archipelago are scattered over some 23,000 square miles of ocean. Thus each of the islands has different plants and animals. For this reason it is advisable to visit them all.

In the 18th century buccaneers and sea rovers carried off the giant tortoises by the thousands for fresh meat and killed the seals for their fur at an alarming rate. Other animals, too, were threatened by extinction.

These days the Ecuadorian Government encourages a new breed of traveler who comes to marvel at, and not destroy, the wealth of living creatures on the islands — the majority of which cannot be found anywhere else in the world.

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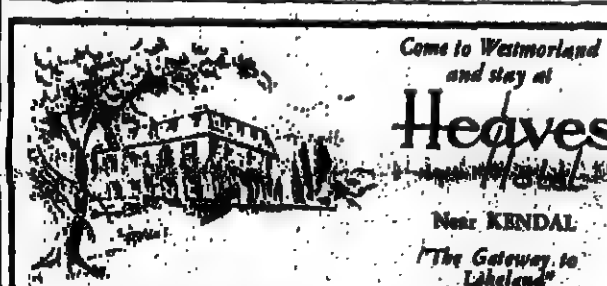
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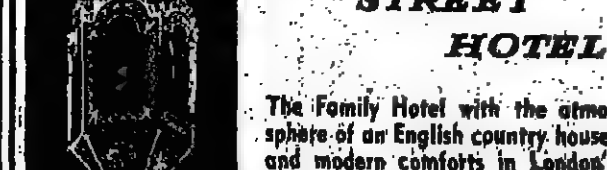
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arts/entertainment



For millions, 'I Love Lucy' is still the all-time favorite (Desi Arnaz, Lucy, Desi Jr., Vivian Vance, William Frawley)

LUCY

By Arthur Unger

Beverly Hills, California
"Quiet, Junior, or answer the darn door yourself!" a familiar voice shouts to a barking dog behind the front door of the suburban-type house in Beverly Hills. It is a voice full of affection, but also with a hard edge of worldliness.

The door is flung open, not by the dog, but by Lucille Ball. There is no mistaking that flaming orange hair, the challenging blue eyes, the tall lithe figure clad in colorfully printed lounging pajamas, the heartiness and warmth of the welcome. In a moment, I am ensconced in one of the many comfortable chairs scattered casually around the large living room. As Lucille Ball fixes the refreshments, I look around.

From the street, the brick house with the white shutters had looked like hundreds of other solid, stolid houses in Beverly Hills — just like the ones "on the hill" in other home towns. Inside, too, the furniture is not greatly different — contemporary California with a sprinkling of vaguely provincial reproductions. The kind of furniture on which you can stretch out, place your feet up on the coffee table and watch television (there's a TV Guide on the table). Over in one corner is a backgammon board set up

on a brass-legged ornate table. Three dogs scamper around the room, sniffing the newcomer, rolling over to be petted — two poodles, one with yellow ribbons on its head, and Junior, a dog of uncertain origins later identified even more uncertainly by Lucy as a "Norwegian elkhound I got 12 years ago from the SPCA — he talks — says milk and hello and smiles like Bogart when he feels like it."

The room is carpeted wall-to-wall in a loden green; the walls are beige-painted pecky cypress. It is when I look through the sliding doors, though, that the house takes on its real "Hollywood-type" character: the swimming pool glistens in a courtyard surrounded by additional wings of the house, invisible from the street.

Lucy returns with herring tidbits and homemade chopped chicken liver, flops down comfortably on a chair, and starts talking.

"I'm supposed to be retired," she says, "but I don't know how to rest. First thing I did when I quit was to fire all the old household help. Twelve years of them was enough. I started cleaning the house — and that is an endless job, especially when you haven't done it for so many years."

"I hate to quit — but we had done it long enough. We were in a rut. I should have

quit a few years before that but I stayed with it because of the kids. I wanted to give them a chance to try their wings. And it worked. . . ."

The women's movement is of little interest to Lucille Ball. "I've been liberated all my life. I'm so liberated that I'm just delighted to have a husband who does things for me."

One of Lucille Ball's pet peeves is film pornography — even though her husband appeared in a cameo role in the sometimes shocking but nonpornographic movie "Lonny," based upon Lenny Bruce's career. "I knew Lenny Bruce to be even more shocking than he was portrayed on the screen — so I wasn't too upset by the picture."

"Nowadays porno doesn't seem to be making the buck that it did last year, so maybe we'll be seeing a decrease. It's a shame they exploited so many young actresses who couldn't get other jobs. But it's not only films like 'Deep Throat' I object to. Recently, I screened Mel Brooks' 'Blazing Saddles' for friends, saw about three minutes of it, turned it off, and sent the people home. I was in shock. Mel Brooks is somebody I respect and I adore his wife, Anna Baneroff."

Lucy has a house in Palm Springs and a

condominium in Aspen — but she has been in the Beverly Hills house for almost 20 years. "Jack Benny lived next door for many years. We were very close. He used to drop by a lot and we'd miss him."

The dogs start barking and Lucy goes to the front door as husband Gary Morton arrives. Lucy introduces him.

"Let me tell you," she says, "Joan's husbands are the greatest."

Mr. Morton tells of starting to work for Desilu Productions at the very beginning, years ago in order to learn production. "I literally started with the utility man," he laughs. "I've been in show business 10 years — but I learned an awful lot from Lucy — both about comedy and business."

"I wanted to make sure that what would any he started at the top . . ."

"Lucy, honey, I'm on!" he jokes. He roars . . . and keeps quiet — until there is interruption. They've been married 10 years, and the routine seems to have been perfected.

I say goodbye at a threshold filled with barking dogs and walk down the flagstone path, past the manicured lawn, inside, housewife Lucille Ball is carrying dishes back to the kitchen.

Japanese soldier's epic

The last Samurai: Lonely war of Lt. Onoda

By Stewart Dill McBride
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Cambridge, Massachusetts
Since his surrender 13 months ago after three decades of hiding in the Philippine jungles, World War II Japanese Lt. Hiroo Onoda has sampled pizza and pollution, brushed up on his tango steps, and taken driving lessons.

But this modern-day Rip Van Winkle-turned Japanese folk hero is shirking fame and his homeland to carve out a new career in the South American jungles.

So, after a quick tour of the United States to promote his best-selling autobiography, Mr. Onoda is on his way to join his brother on a 1,000-acre cattle ranch in Brazil.

In his parting shots to a Harvard University press conference here Mr. Onoda said he preferred to leave his instant notoriety

behind, along with what he called a "materialistic Japan with all its skyscrapers and traffic."

In the tropical wilderness southwest of Sao Paulo — where an estimated 750,000 Japanese reside, he wishes to seek out a simpler, more solitary life.

"I don't fear the industrialized world but prefer to live in harmony with nature and the jungle" where he feels "most comfortable," says Mr. Onoda.

The 52-year-old former Army intelligence officer finally surrendered to a guerrilla party on March 10, 1974, after nearly 30 years of continued guerrilla fighting and a primitive diet of bananas, coconuts, and occasional water-buffalo meat.

During that period he and his Army companions had some 130 confrontations with American and Philippine troops and police as well as hostile islanders. Two years before he surrendered, the last of his fellow guerrillas was killed by island troops.

Mr. Onoda says he feels no moral qualms over the Filipinos he and his men killed in their bizarre, shadowy war.

As soldiers of the Imperial Japanese Army, he explains, they were duty bound to fight on until ordered to lay down their arms.

The cheerful Mr. Onoda speculated that there were still other Japanese soldiers hiding elsewhere in the Pacific, but he

believes himself to be the "last of the fighting units."

Mr. Onoda said the continued heavy traffic of American fighter planes for that 30 years, over his Lubang Island — some 75 miles southwest of Manila — convinced him that Japan was still under attack.

Consequently, he continued his "reconnaissance" of the island's radar stations and highway construction and treated the news of Japan's losing the war as "propaganda" trying to lure him into captivity.

After his primitive jungle experience, the returning Army officer discovered to his surprise:

• While Japan had "grown more democratic since the militarist pre-war era," the "country has lost much of its moral fiber."

• "Women had not become stronger; men had become weaker."

• Despite the loss of World War II, Japan had gained one of its principal wartime objectives — the elimination of the European colonies in Asia.

Though Mr. Onoda has returned to the fashionable dress suits and dazzling dance steps of his youth, he also has become critical of modern politicians and the general "waste" of natural resources. He refuses traditional Japanese food and maintains primarily a vegetarian diet.

"I'm all for recycling things now. Most people in the industrialized world waste far too much," says Mr. Onoda proudly showing off at the press conference his patchwork Army fatigue clothes made from cloth "captured" from Lubang Islanders.

Beneath his homemade Army cap, hand-woven knapsack and an ammunition belt he fashioned out of shoe leather, is his present-day blue tailored suit and monogrammed shirt which on the street makes him indistinguishable from any Japanese executive. He delights in the public interest taken in his 30-year survival feat but he doesn't like his staunch and long-standing obedience to military orders taken lightly.

Though he repeatedly declined offers to endorse commercial products, Mr. Onoda already has received \$100,000 for the sales of his book "No Surrender: My Thirty-Year War," which has sold half a million copies in Japan and 30,000 in the U.S.

Mr. Onoda firmly believes his 30 years in the jungle "were not a waste of my life" but rather gave him a "spiritual" strength and greater confidence in himself.

"If I was able to make it on that island and keep my spirits up I think I'll be able to succeed most anywhere," says Mr. Onoda.



Hiroo Onoda sports jungle rig over shirt and tie at press conference

'Make no mistake, the Scots are a different people'

Scotland: An Anthology, edited by Maurice Lindsay. New York: St. Martin's Press. \$17.50. London: Robert Hale & Company.

By Robert Nye

One of the finest living Scottish poets, Maurice Lindsay, has compiled an anthology which he has called simply "Scotland." Before anyone runs away thinking this is too cute for words, or aimed at the tourist market, or worse, let him listen to Mr. Lindsay himself, in a prefatory poem on the subject of his book:

Scotland's a sense of change, an endless becoming for which there was never a kind of wholeness or ultimate category. Scotland's an attitude of mind.

If Scotland can be made to mean so much, what then of Scottishness? I don't want to get too deep in the semantics. Mr. Lindsay's book is a delight. Using conventional categories — sections of Places, History, People, Ballads, Creatures, Pursuits and Pastimes — he manages to sweep in a great rush of unconventional matter. Then using unconventional

categories — Religion, Countryside Concerns, Lovers, Humor — he presents us with many familiar names in unanticipated moods. This is a volume with a surprise on every other page.

And what a wealth of talent Mr. Lindsay has to draw upon! In this century, Hugh MacDiarmid, one of the finest poets of our time, and many excellent

Books

minor writers — Norman MacCaig, Ruthven Todd, George Mackay Brown, Iain Crichton Smith. And in the past — well, there is Burns and Burns and Burns and Burns! And Scott, of course; and Robert Louis Stevenson. The only writer not in here, who would have been in the book had I been making it, is that extraordinary 17th-century wit and translator of Rabellais, Sir Thomas Urquhart.

Mr. Lindsay covers eight centuries, and includes all kinds of tiny, unfamiliar things — poems and snippets of prose — as well as the key texts which you should know if you ever wish to understand the Scottish character. For make no mistake, the Scots are a different people. You have only to refer to a Scotsman as an Englishman for that to be made clear to you!

No one who reads this handsome and informative book from cover to cover is likely to make that mistake. The Scots are a different people. They have their own language, Lindsay.

At this time was with the king and man of singular and devout life, namit Alkwin. . . . This religious man darsaidit the king, by many reasons, to pass to this hunt. . . . At last, when he was cumin throw the wall that lye to the gret east fra the said castell, where now lye the Camongall, the stalk past throw the wood with sic noys and din of rechia and bugillis, that all the bestis were radd fra their dens.

That is the Scots tongue of 1533. Never mind if you can't understand it. Listen to those "namits" and "darsaidit." The hard, precise, bitten-off endings of the verbs tell you something indispensable about Scotland, something hardly definable except in terms of the place. "A sense of change, an endless becoming. . . . YES, Yes! Mr. Lindsay's got it, and he gets it right in page after page of a remarkable anthology.

Robert Nye is a poet, critic, and essayist who lives in Scotland.

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Behind his drums and cymbals, Buddy Rich is lightning and thunder, soft breeze and morning mist. He seems fairly made of rhythm.

Drummers traditionally have been among the chief offenders in the loud category, but it is a question whether drummer Rich — one of the most durable and exciting figures in American jazz today — could ever be included in that group. He can propel a big band or a small group with a singularly powerful drive and lifting force. Volume there is, yes, but also control.

Buddy started very early in vaudeville with his parents and not only drums but also sings, dances, and acts. Doesn't this give him drumming that extra something?

To this question he gave a quick "No. I don't try to put on a show or anything. I just play. . . . Just playing." Buddy Rich style, is an art form, as compelling to look at or to study as a Rembrandt or a Dufy. His art-in-motion,

By Amy Lee

New York
Buddy Rich opens New York club for renowned big band

entertainment that hasn't been seen in a New York nightclub for years, it should make quite a contrast to Buddy's previous venture. That was a new concept in jazz clubs, a kind of "music room" as Buddy called it, with dark-paneled walls, hanging globe lights, and cozy tables.

The new "Buddy's Place" will come alive nightly at 9 p.m., with two shows and three on Saturday.

"When we started the big band in 1968," Buddy said, "bands hadn't done anything new. Rock was the kids' music, they didn't want to listen to the old things. But in those eight years we proved something with the band. So now we had to do something new. And I can't stay on the road forever."

"I'm broadening my interests. Like today I have a karate lesson, then go to a gym and work out. My life outside music is completely alienated from what I do at night. If you came to my house, you wouldn't find any drumsticks or practice pads around. I like mood music, groups like the Ray Charles Singers."

though impossible to display in a museum, will soon be audible when "Buddy's Place" — featuring his big band — opens on April 28. Seating some 350, and offering a kind of



Buddy Rich

By Mark Spain

"My wife and daughter and I like to go walking in Central Park." He mused on a recent park baseball game. "People were playing in whatever clothes they came in, all on the same basis. But come Monday, the clerk is a clerk, the executive is back in the grey flannels — and they're not speaking to each other. How would it be, I wonder, if they went to work in their ball game clothes?"

Buddy came back to his major concern: jazz. "Rock is on the way out. I hate all those labels — rock 'n' roll, country and western. . . . But jazz is the art form this country invented. We must do something for the jazz artist. Maybe we could start by giving honorary degrees. I was glad to see that Quinnipiac College in Connecticut gave one to Dizzy [Gillespie]. We ought to get a government that will do something about the jazz artist. When a ball player has to give up, he becomes a sportscaster or a manager. A trumpeter loses his 'chops' (lip, or embouchure), what does he do? There should be some provision for him so he doesn't have to go drive a taxi or shine shoes."

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Communism's pampered youth

By Eric Bourne

Budapest

For years the communist societies have been as troubled by the disaffection of many of their young generation as the rest of the world and they find it just as difficult to solve the problem. Currently in East European countries both allegedly work-shy youngsters and others pictured as the pampered offspring of the establishment are under fire.

Probably the most sensitive aspect of all is this concern over what a Hungarian movie critic recently called the "spoiled darlings" of an ostentatious "upper class," whose emergence in various walks of Hungarian life has been sharply assailed.

"They walk dogs of exclusive breeds, their pockets are filled with money — I bet they do not even know the price of bread," the critic said in her review of a film featuring the adolescent son of a fashionable physician and his companions.

"Seeing the antics of these pampered 'upper-class' brats on the screen filled me with

an impenetrable rage," she continued. "The term is obsolete today but what it means in my private, up-to-date dictionary is: children living with their parents in a closed or privileged world, shut off from reality, from the cares and worries of the great majority."

The Hungarian labor union newspaper has also written of "new class" attitudes among children which cause tensions at school. And this winter the Budapest radio broadcast a song that began, "He was well connected before he even saw the light of day," and concluded, "Who would have dared to fall him, with such an important man for a father?"

Hungary's leader, Janos Kadar, is himself a highly modest-living man and unostentatious by any standards. His attitude toward youth is tolerant. Octogenarians, he told a recent party congress, may grumble about youth's long hair but he had nothing against it.

Party purists grumble against the preference for Western "beat" hits at the scores of discotheques where Budapest and smaller cities swing by night. Kadar's response,

broadly, is to tell the communist youth movement to bring itself up to date and get more "with it" where young people and their problems are concerned.

Nor is higher official privilege nearly as much in evidence here as in other East-bloc countries. In Hungary economic reform undoubtedly created opportunities for what is condemned as the "get rich" mentality. The acquisition of new suburban or country homes and other perquisites by many of those in conveniently placed sectors of economic life and management — and the subsequent behavior of their "privileged" children — has upset the less fortunate majority. It has also sparked political tensions which the regime is taking care to mollify.

Bulgaria's problem is to catch up with young people who "neither work nor study" and it has just adopted some new regulations designed to shepherd them into "socially useful jobs."

The trouble — fairly common in Eastern Europe — stems largely from the fact that about 60,000 young Bulgarians a year seek admission to universities or other specialized

schools and a maximum of 12,000 are accepted. There is also a large number of lower and secondary school dropouts (fewer than 17,000 last year).

Earlier such people were excoriated as "idlers and loafers" and their internal West's higher living standards condemned as "subversive." Coercive measures to get them into jobs, however, were largely ineffective.

Now the government — as in Hungary — has told youth organizations to lead themselves up to appeal to the modern generation. It has called for a "new and more understanding" in getting levers and dropouts to take job leave things to the bureaucracy. It has instituted a program to train young people to work.

Whether these measures will make communists of East Europe's youth is to be seen.

Mr. Bourne is the Monitor's European correspondent in Eastern Europe.

Die verwöhnte Jugend der Kommunisten

Von Eric Bourne

Budapest

Seit Jahren machen sich die kommunistischen Länder, ebenso wie die übrige Welt, Gedanken über die Unzufriedenheit vieler Jugendlichen, und es fällt ihnen genauso schwer, das Problem zu lösen. Gegenwärtig stehen in den osteuropäischen Ländern angeblich arbeitsscheue Jugendliche und andere, die als verwöhnte Sprösslinge des Establishments bezeichnet werden, unter Beschuß.

Der wohl heikelste Aspekt von allem ist diese Besorgnis um die, wie eine ungarische Filmkritikerin sich kürzlich ausdrückte, "verwöhnten Lieblinge" einer prächtigen "Oberschicht", deren Auftreten in verschiedenen Bereichen der ungarischen Gesellschaft scharf angegriffen wird.

Sie führen exklusive Rassehunde spazieren, sie haben viel Geld in der Tasche. Ich bin überzeugt, daß sie nicht einmal wissen, was Brot kostet", sagte die Kritikerin in ihrer Rezension eines Filmes, der von dem heranwachsenden Sohn eines beliebten Arztes und seinen Freunden handelt.

Das Treiben dieser verwöhnten Götter der Oberschicht auf der Leinwand zu sehen erfüllte mich mit unmaßigem Zorn", fuhr sie fort. "Der

Begriff ist heute veraltet, doch in meinem privaten aktuellen Wörterbuch bedeutet er: Kinder, die mit ihren Eltern in einer privilegierten Welt für sich leben, abgeschieden von der Wirklichkeit, den Sorgen und Mühen der großen Mehrheit."

Die Zeitung des ungarischen Gewerkschaftsbundes schreibt auch über das Verhalten einer "neuen Klasse" unter den Kindern, das zu Spannungen in den Schulen führt. Und im vergangenen Winter konnte man über Radio Budapest ein Lied hören, das folgendermaßen begann: "Er hatte gute Verbindungen, noch bevor er das Licht der Welt erblickte" und mit den Worten schloß: "Wer hätte es gewagt, ihn durchfallen zu lassen, wo er doch solch einen einflussreichen Vater hat?"

Ungarns Parteichef, Janos Kadar, führt selbst ein höchst einfaches und in jeder Hinsicht bescheidenes Leben. Er ist der Jugend gegenüber tolerant. Kürzlich sagte er auf einem Parteikongreß, daß sich die Achtzigjährigen vielleicht an dem langen Haar der Jugend stören mögen, er aber habe nichts dagegen einzuwenden.

Pedanten in der Partei murren über die Vorliebe für "Beat Hits" aus dem Westen, nach denen in den zahlreichen Diskotheken in Budapest und in kleineren Städten nachts getanzt wird. Kadar's Reaktion, ganz allgemein ge-

sagt, besteht darin, daß er der kommunistischen Jugendbewegung ins Herz legt, mit der Zeit zu gehen und, was die jungen Leute und ihre Probleme betrifft, Verständnis aufzubringen.

Daß die höheren Beamten Vorrechte genießen, ist hier bei weitem nicht so sehr erkennbar wie in anderen Ländern des Ostblocks. Zweifellos hat die Wirtschaftsreform in Ungarn für diejenigen Gelegenheiten geschaffen, die beschuldigt werden, nur darauf aus zu sein, reich zu werden. Viele, die gute Positionen in der Wirtschaft und Verwaltung innehaben, kaufen sich Häuser in den Vororten oder auf dem Lande und genießen andere Vergünstigungen. Dies und das Verhalten ihrer "privilegierten" Kinder hat die weniger begünstigte Mehrheit aufgebracht. Außerdem hat es zu politischen Spannungen geführt, die die Regierung nun zu dämpfen sucht.

Bulgarien steht sich vor der Aufgabe, die jungen Leute zu erfassen, die "weder arbeiten noch studieren", und hat vor kurzem einige neue Regelungen eingeführt, um sie in Arbeitsstellen unterzubringen, wo sie für die Gesellschaft von Wert sind.

Das Problem, das in Osteuropa weit verbreitet ist, läßt sich darauf zurückführen, daß jedes Jahr ungefähr 60.000 junge Bulgaren Universitäten und Spezialschulen besuchen wollen und höch-

stens 12.000 zugelassen werden können. Ferner ist die Zahl derer groß, die Grund- und Oberschule frühzeitig verlassen; im vergangenen Jahr waren mindestens 17.000.

Früher wurden solche Menschen als "Müßiggänger und Faulenzer" bezeichnet, und ihr Interesse an den Lebensstandards des Westens als "subversiv" verurteilt. Heute, da wir jedoch größtenteils anders denken, werden sie anders betrachtet.

Nun hat die Regierung — wie in Budapest — die Jugendorganisationen aufgefordert, sich einen modernen, jugendlichen Charakter zu geben, damit sie die junge Generation mehr ansprechen können. Dies hat zu einem neuen Anfang geführt, zu mehr "Verständnis" und zum Bewusstsein der Notwendigkeit, die Schulabgänger zu beschäftigen, die die Schule verlassen, für die Arbeit zu interessieren. Sie hat die Eltern zur Mitarbeit aufgefordert, damit sie einen Teil ihrer Verantwortung übernehmen.

Ob nun diese Maßnahmen die Osteuropas zu guten Kommunisten machen werden, bleibt abzuwarten.

Eric Bourne ist Sonderkorrespondent des Monitor in Osteuropa.

La jeunesse communiste choyée

par Eric Bourne

Budapest

Depuis des années les sociétés communistes ont été aussi troublées que le reste du monde par la désaffection d'une grande partie de leur jeune génération, et la solution du problème pour elles est tout aussi difficile. Actuellement, dans les pays de l'Europe de l'Est, on prend de plus en plus conscience de la désaffection d'une grande partie de leur jeune génération, et la solution du problème pour elles est tout aussi difficile.

Il est probable que l'aspect le plus délicat de toute la question, c'est la préoccupation de ce qu'un critique hongrois appelait récemment les "chers gâtes" d'une "classe supérieure" ostentatoire, dont l'apparition en diverses couches de la société hongroise a été sévèrement attaquée.

Il est évident que des chiens de race, leurs poches bourrées d'argent — je parle qu'il ne s'agit pas de la question du pain — écrit le journaliste en question dans sa critique d'un film dépeignant un adolescent dont le père est un médecin en vogue, ainsi que les camarades de la "haute société", dit-elle encore, je me suis sentie prise

d'une rage effrénée. Si cette définition est aujourd'hui dépassée, elle n'en signifie tout de même pas moins ceci, selon mon propre dictionnaire moderne: enfants vivant avec leurs parents dans un monde fermé et exclusif, isolés de la réalité, des soucis et inquiétudes de la grande majorité."

Le journal syndicaliste hongrois a également écrit que les tensions existent parmi les enfants de la "nouvelle classe" qui provoquent des tensions dans les écoles. A Budapest, cet hiver, on pouvait entendre à la radio une chanson qui commençait ainsi: "Même avant de voir le jour, il était bien né" et qui se terminait par: "Qui est-ce qui l'a fait défaut, doté d'un père d'une telle importance?"

Le leader hongrois, Janos Kadar, est lui-même un homme qui, à tout prendre, mène une existence très modeste et dénuée d'ostentation. Il est plein de tolérance envers les jeunes. Les octogénaires disaient-il à un récent congrès du parti, peuvent bien s'en prendre aux longs cheveux des jeunes. Toutefois lui ne trouvait rien à y redire.

Les puristes du parti grognent contre le succès de la musique "beat", considérée au son de laquelle, dans les dizaines de discothèques de Budapest et des plus petites villes, on danse le swing la nuit. Et Kadar réplique: "propre-

ment, qu'il incombe au mouvement de la jeunesse communiste de se tenir plus à la page, d'être mieux "dans le vent" quant aux jeunes et à leurs problèmes.

Les privilèges accordés aux hauts fonctionnaires ne sont pas aussi en évidence ici que dans d'autres pays du bloc de l'Est. En Hongrie la réforme économique a sans aucun doute favorisé, comme la mentalité des "parvenus". L'acquisition de nouvelles maisons en banlieue ou à la campagne, ainsi que d'autres profits par beaucoup de gens occupent des situations avantageuses dans les secteurs économiques et administratifs — tout comme le comportement de leurs enfants "privilegiés", qui s'en suit — a mécontenté la majorité moins favorisée. Des tensions politiques ont aussi apparu que le régime prend soin d'apaiser.

En Bulgarie le problème concerne la mise en coupe réglée de ces jeunes qui "ne travaillent ni n'étudient" et ce pays vient d'adopter de nouvelles réglementations destinées à les canaliser vers des "occupations d'utilité sociale".

La difficulté, assez commune en Europe de l'Est, provient en grande partie du fait qu'environ 60 000 jeunes bulgares chaque année cherchent à se faire admettre dans des universités ou autres écoles d'enseignement supérieur ou l'on

ne peut en accepter que 12 000 maximum. On compte également un grand nombre de défectionnaires des écoles primaires et secondaires, moins de 17 000 l'année dernière.

Ces jeunes étaient autrefois en tant que "fainéants et parasites" et leur comportement était considéré comme "subversif". Ils étaient encouragés à travailler s'ils étaient toutefois partis révélés inefficaces.

A présent le gouvernement à Budapest — dit aux organisations de jeunesse de faire pour elles s'embellir aux yeux de la jeunesse moderne. Il demande un "départ" et une "plus grande compréhension", afin que ceux qui ont été minés ou abandonnés par le régime puissent travailler. Il invite les parents à coopérer plutôt qu'à laisser les jeunes aux mains de la bureaucratie gouvernementale à mis sur pied un programme pour former les jeunes et les mettre au travail.

Reste à voir, quant aux jeunes de l'Europe de l'Est, si l'application de ces mesures en fera de bons commu-

Mr. Bourne est le correspondant du Monitor en Europe de l'Est.

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Traduction de l'article religieux paraissant en anglais sur la page The Home Forum
(une traduction française est publiée chaque semaine)

Pardonnez !

Dans un coin de notre home nous avons un frison de perroquet nain dont le plumage est d'un vert merveilleux et la huppe d'un orangé lumineux; l'endroit qu'il occupe en est tout coloré. Ce gai petit personnage aime à se regarder dans un miroir tout en se bichonnant et en caquetant.

Mais de temps en temps, pour des raisons qu'il est seul à connaître, cet oiseau d'habitude joyeux devient très malheureux. Il fait de grandes enjambées en marmonnant des plaintes qui vont crescendo jusqu'à ce qu'il décroche le miroir avec un cri vengeur et précipite son ennemi imaginaire sur le plancher de sa cage.

Il va de soi que le miroir ne fait rien pour provoquer la colère de l'oiseau. Mais n'est-il pas tout aussi évident que certains malentendus entre humains sont infligés par ceux-là même qui en souffrent? N'avez-vous jamais vu quelqu'un échafauder un grief contre un autre alors que ce dernier est en fait inconscient d'avoir commis une offense?

Il existe bien entendu des raisons qui semblent raisonnablement justifiées pour entretenir des relations tendues ou pour les rompre, mais la Science Chrétienne explique tendrement quel est le raisonnement spirituel qui rétablit l'harmonie, quelle que soit la cause de la discorde.

Il peut être extrêmement difficile de chasser de nos pensées les paroles marquées qu'on nous a adressées ou les renforcements de nos idées sans égard pour le bien-être de l'autre. Mais quel que soit le malentendu, nous ne pouvons pas nous en débarrasser mentalement sans nous en débarrasser physiquement. Nous ne pouvons pas nous en débarrasser physiquement sans nous en débarrasser spirituellement. C'est pourquoi la Science Chrétienne nous enseigne que l'existence —

toute existence — est spirituelle, qu'elle est créée, aimée et contrôlée par Dieu, l'Amour divin. L'homme, l'image de l'Amour divin, ne peut en réalité exprimer que l'amour. Cela inclut ceux qui semblent nous avoir causé un tort, ainsi que nous-mêmes. Lorsque nous en arriverons, par l'humilité et la prière, à voir au-delà des apparentes imperfections des autres et à voir ces derniers dans leur identité réelle et spirituelle, en tant qu'enfants de Dieu, nous leur aurons déjà pardonné et nous récolterons les fruits du pardon.

Aimer ceux qui nous ont parlé avec amour et qui ont agi de même à notre égard, c'est chose facile. Mais Christ Jésus a dit: "Aimez vos ennemis." Et il metait cet enseignement si fidèlement en pratique que même sur la croix il pria pour ses ennemis. "Père, pardonne-leur, car ils ne savent ce qu'ils font."

Beaucoup d'entre ceux qui ont suivi le Guide se sont vu continuellement et injustement calomniés. Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, qui n'ignorait rien de la critique maligne, a écrit ces mots: "Si l'on vous a causé de graves torts, pardonnez et oubliez... Ne rendez jamais le mal pour le mal, et, par-dessus tout, ne vous imaginez pas que l'on vous a fait tort alors qu'il n'en est rien."

Assurément aucun souvenir n'équivaut à la joie pure que nous pouvons obtenir à présent grâce à cet amour fraternel qui harmonise notre vie par l'Amour divin. Prenez donc la décision de pardonner maintenant. Quel qu'il ait été le passé, tournez la page et essayez de vivre une vie marquée d'une charité sans mesure à l'égard de chacun.

* Matthieu 5:44; * Luc 23:34; * Mattheus 5:44; * Luc 23:34; * Mattheus 5:44; * Luc 23:34.

* Christian Science: prononcer "kristienn" "saimeen".

La traduction française du livre d'étude de la Science Chrétienne, "La Science et Santé avec le Cours des Écritures" de Mary Baker Eddy, adaptée avec le texte anglais en regard. On peut l'acheter dans les Salles de Lecture de la Science Chrétienne ou le commander à: Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02116.

Pour tous renseignements sur les autres publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02116.

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Übersetzung des auf der Home Forum-Seite in englisch erscheinenden religiösen Artikels
(Eine deutsche Übersetzung erscheint wöchentlich)

Vergib!

Ein sehr frecher Zwergpapagei, ein schöner grüner Vogel mit einem leuchtenden orangefarbenen Schnabel, erfüllt eine Ecke unseres Hauses mit Leben. Dieses lustige Kerlchen schaut gern in einen kleinen Spiegel, putzt sich dabei das Gefieder und schwatzt. Doch manchmal, aus nur ihm bekannten Gründen, wird dieser vergnügte Vogel sehr ungehalten. Er stolziert aufgeregt umher, gibt immer lautere Töne von sich, bis er mit einem rachsüchtigen Gekreische den Spiegel herunterreißt und seinen eingebildeten Feind auf den Boden seines Käfigs schleudert.

Offenbar tut der Spiegel nichts, um den Vogel zum Zorn zu reizen. Aber sind nicht manche Mißverständnisse zwischen den Menschen ebenso offensichtlich von ihnen selbst verursacht? Haben Sie schon einmal gehört, daß sich jemand in Groll gegen einen anderen hineinsteigerte, der sich keiner Schuld bewußt war?

Natürlich gibt es viele aus scheinbar guten Gründen gespannte oder zerüttelte zwischenmenschliche Beziehungen, doch die Christliche Wissenschaft erklärt liebevoll die geistige Denkweise, die die Harmonie wiederherstellt — was auch immer der Grund für die Disharmonie gewesen sein mag.

Es kann sehr schwer sein, über barsche Worte oder die Rücksichtslosigkeit anderer Menschen hinwegzugehen. Aber in dem Maße, wie wir Mißverständnisse immer wieder in Gedanken aufwärmen, scheitern und strafen wir nur unsere eigenen Vorstellungen von anderen. Gerade so wie der Vogel seinen Zorn an dem Spiegel ausläßt, quälen wir uns mit unseren eigenen Vorstellungen ab. Nur wenn wir anderen völlig vergeben, kann dies unser Bewußtsein von alten Erinnerungen an erlittenes Unrecht reinigen und uns Frieden bringen.

Wie ist es möglich, ein schweres Unrecht zu vergeben? Es ist deshalb möglich, weil im geistig absoluten Sinn kein Unrecht begangen worden ist. Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt, daß das Dasein — alles, was existiert — geistig ist, von Gott, der göttlichen Liebe, erschaffen, geliebt und regiert. Der Mensch, das Ebenbild der göttlichen Liebe, kann in Wirklichkeit nur Liebe ausdrücken. Dies schließt auch

jene Menschen ein, die uns scheinbar Unrecht zugefügt haben, und auch uns selbst. Wenn wir durch Demut und Gebet so weit kommen, daß wir über die scheinbaren Unzulänglichkeiten anderer hinwegsehen und sie in ihrem wirklichen, geistigen Selbst als Kinder Gottes sehen können, haben wir ihnen bereits vergeben und werden den Lohn der Vergabung ernten.

Es ist leicht, diejenigen zu lieben, die freundlich zu uns gesprochen und uns liebevoll behandelt haben. Christus Jesus aber sagte: "Liebet eure Feinde." Und er setzte diese Lehre so getreulich in die Tat um, daß er sogar am Kreuz für seine Feinde betete: "Vater, vergib ihnen; denn sie wissen nicht, was sie tun!"

Viele, die unserem Wegweiser folgten, wurden ständig und ungerechterweise verleumdeter. Die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, Mary Baker Eddy, die sehr wohl bewilligte Kritik kannte, schrieb: "Wenn dir schlimmes Unrecht widerfahren ist, vergib und vergiß... Nie vergilt Böses mit Bösem, und vor allem bilde dir nicht ein, dir selb Unrecht geschehen, wenn es nicht der Fall war."

Ganz gewiß ist keine Erinnerung soviel wert wie die reine Freude, die wir schon jetzt erlangen können, indem wir brüderliche Liebe zum Ausdruck bringen — die Liebe, die unser Leben mit der göttlichen Liebe in Einklang bringt. Fassen Sie also den Entschluß, zu vergeben, und zwar jetzt. Was immer in der Vergangenheit gewesen ist: machen Sie einen neuen Anfang und versuchen Sie, ein Leben zu führen, das allen bereitwillig Liebe entgegenbringt!

* Matthäus 5:44; * Lukas 23:34; * Vermitliche Schriften, S. 12.

* Christian Science, sprich "kristienn" "saimeen".

Die deutsche Übersetzung des Lehrbuchs der Christlichen Wissenschaft, "Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" von Mary Baker Eddy, ist mit dem englischen Text auf der gegenüberliegenden Seite erhältlich. Das Buch kann in den Lesesälen der Christlichen Wissenschaft gekauft werden oder von Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02116.

Auskunft über andere christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache erhält auf Anfrage der Verlag, The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02116.



"Sparrows in Flight" By Tanaka Nikkwa

Courtesy of the Victoria and Albert Museum, London

Spring conspiracy

It is only since I have lived out in the country that I have realized the extent to which the seasons disbelieve in each other.

Somehow the order and bareness of winter seem honest after the long period of summer deception. For several months I willingly forget about gardening. It leaves me alone, and I it. It had become a nuisance and I am glad to be free of it. Everything remains the way I left it — except for the sturdy flowering of the Christmas roses and the yellow flower-spiders breaking on the hard wood of the witch-hazel — and I can even ignore the erratic heaving of the molehills erupting like volcanic islands all over the garden. Somehow gardening seems, in winter, to have been the playing of children, the triviality of smaller minds: man toying with nature.

Always faintly in the back of my mind is the feeling that it is absurd to try and make a garden in the vast expanse and openness all around me. My inroads are so fooling.

So I delight in the fact that winter cuts my garden down to size, making it yield to the

larger pattern of nature . . . and yet . . . somewhere — and just at the point when I least believe in gardening — the imp of horticulture skips mischievously into mind. Usually I quite nonchalantly happen to glance at one of the gardening books on the shelf, or absentmindedly pick up a seed catalog.

As any gardener knows, the "literature" of gardening is for the most part Snare and Delusion. And the dead-of-winter happens to be the moment of Most Temptation because it is the moment of Least Resistance. At this time, the descriptions of flowering plants (or burgeoning vegetables) — accompanied by the glamour of color plates and easy-sounding tips for cultivation — constitute a pure and marvelous fantasy. Here, in the comfort of an armchair, is more than the actual glory of summer — since it is summer seen from the security of winter, instant flowers-in-the-imagination without any of the sowing and rearing and planting and feeding and staking and weeding. Here are drifts of electric blue *Corydalis* *Cashino-*

riana or the "dazzling scarlet" of *Zauschneria Californica Mexicana*. In a split second from a surprisingly cheap packet of seed, just like that, a burnish bush, courtesy of kodachrome!

The memory is short. The winter-memory is so entirely filled with winter that it has forgotten summer altogether. And now, without any immediate urgency to do anything other than fill in an order form (and enclose a small check — since outside it is raining forever and spring is never coming — all the delights and wonders and opening colors of a summer garden can be assured by a simple drive to the post office.

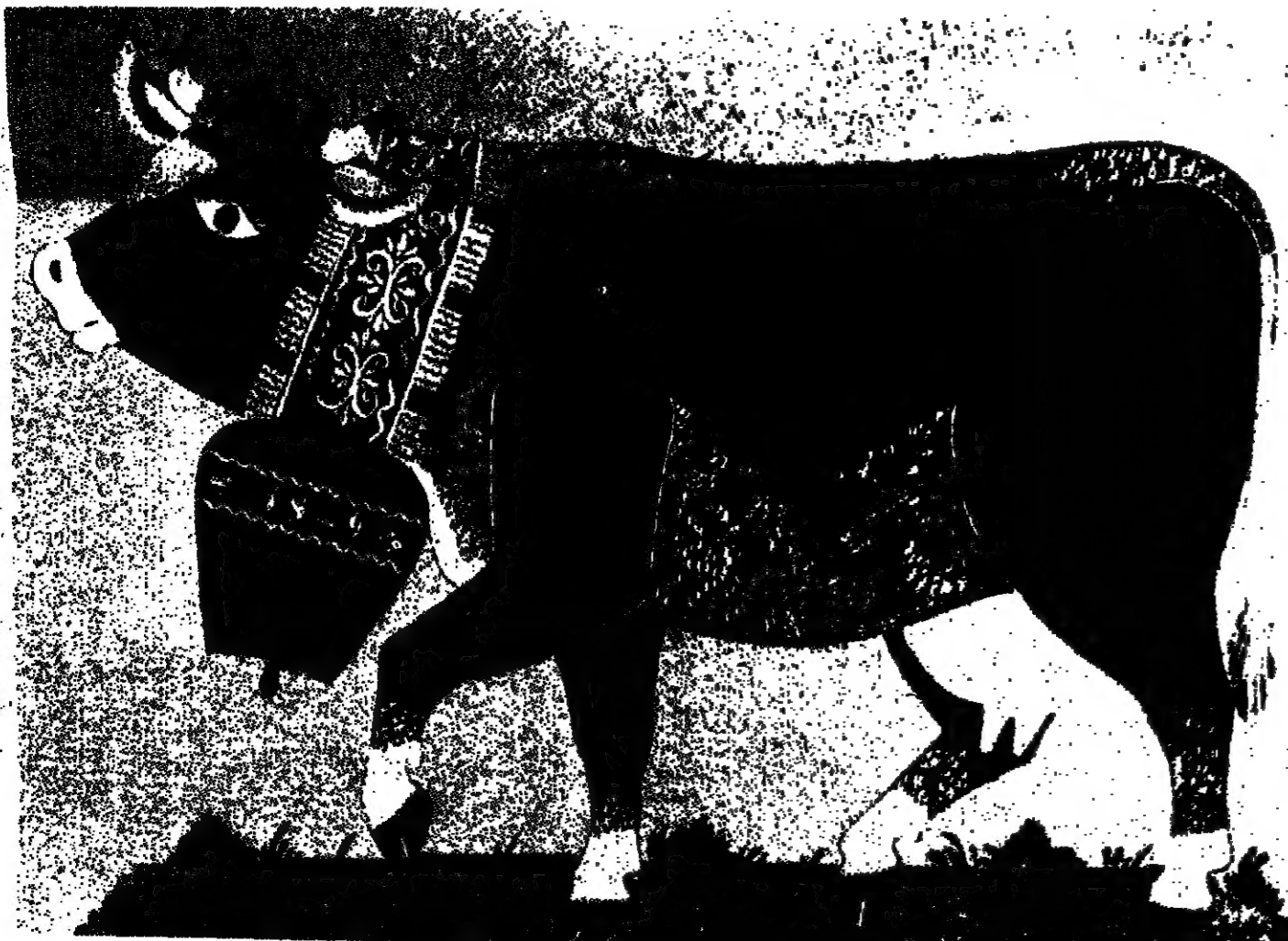
M-m-m-m . . . maybe this year . . . I can withstand the trickery. . . Perhaps I can remind myself with stern realism that my last attempt to grow the miraculous blue *Corydalis* was a three-year struggle ending in failure, that Invernesshire appears to be the only place in the British Isles where it will grow with real vigor, that it dislikes my soil and that my North-facing wall isn't cold

enough for it. Perhaps I can resist yet another packet of seeds of *desert* which won't germinate and, if they would take one bemused look at the dry and windiness of West Yorkshire, they would promptly to the soil from whence, they came. Perhaps —

Then of course I happen to glance the window. Good heavens! I believe. *Histioidea Major* is . . . yes! — a color . . . the *Galanthus* are forming a good clump this year! . . . the *Hebe* OUT — how did I miss it? I wonder! — the saxifrage are budding up nicely; delphiniums need manuring . . . here round the ferns . . . I must divide up gentians . . . and I think some *St. Aspidochelone* would be good this year on the side of the house — oh! the *Clematis* Montana needs tying up and . . . and . . .

Oh, bother the flowers of Spring!

Christopher Ash



Picture of a Cow. Painting by Bartholomäus Lämmler (1809-1865)

A comical cow

A fine invisible line divides *Kitsch* and *Kunst*, two German words which do not lend themselves easily to translation. *Kitsch* is tasteless, inartistic trash; *kunst* is art; thing of beauty that are a joy forever.

Should the painting reproduced here, which has the solemn title "Picture of a Cow, 1849," be taken seriously, hung in a museum and analyzed extensively by the culture purveyors? Or would its character be better served by reproducing it on wastebaskets, music boxes, linen dish towels and the like?

Artist Bartholomäus Lämmler (1809-1865) is considered "the most important" farmer painter of the Appenzell section of Switzerland. He painted farmyards, farmers and cattle. He also painted the beautiful Swiss landscape. His paintings have found their way into a number of private collections (sophisticated and otherwise) and into the Kunstmuseum St. Gallen.

Folk art has its noncontroversial area, and this cow is clearly at home in it. She has a certain decorative, jaunty style. In my

opinion she deserves the space she now occupies, the recognition she now receives, by being part of a serious art exhibition (temporarily on view in a major European art museum).

With thoughtful treatment, she would be equally at home on wastebaskets or scrapbook covers and still be a great distance away from the category of *kitsch*. With less thoughtful treatment, this cow could wind up *kitsch* personified.

Eleanor Gurwitsch

May madness

And the treetop bends in the wind, and I with the tree, and the sky around me bends in a cloud-rich racing of blue, and back and forth we toss with the head of the sun.

What am I doing, a man in middle age, hugging the top of a maple where a bird might perch, or a boy might cling, legs of his trousers swelling, shirt sleeves flapping — sails in the moving air — and humming aloud like a boy, or a bird, or the wind?

And below me the green fields bend, devout with May's gold-checkered shadows, alive with swatches of sun, and across the kneeling fields the bright wind comes, bearing the scent, the long green drag of the sea.

And around me rooftops away, the steeples of churches, the far blue outlines of hills, arising, falling, and up through the limbs of my limbs the sap of old days rises, and I am in love with the wind, the sun, the lifting branches, and all things curled below — the cat on the stoop, the woman hanging her clothes, houses crouched intent in their wintry dreams, and the earth in which my own roots twist and away.

Paul Petrie

'Gard'ner Robin'

Town dwellers find it hard to be patient with what they claim are the myths of rural life. We are told that owing to a plethora of berries on the bough the coming winter will be unavoidably harsh, and yet this is frequently proved wrong, as is the adage that the oak burgeoning before the ash means a springtime of splash, whereas the ash before the oak means you get soaked (whichever way you look at it, never very jolly news).

One of the country tales on which every child is nurtured concerns the incredible friendliness of robins. In my nursery there was a picture of a grumpy and somewhat pawkily looking gardener leaning on a spade, on the blade of which there perched a robin. The picture was called "Dinner Time," and though its implications were clear I, a cockney child, never believed for a moment that a robin, however hungry for worms, could behave in so intrepid a manner. A London sparrow yes, since it would be extremely urbane, not so say sophisticated, but a wild bird in a country garden? I treated the whole thing as a piece of artistic fantasy.

However, since I have taken to doing a bit of gardening myself I have discovered, to my amazement, that robins really do come to within a couple of inches of one's boots; they really do cock their heads on one side and hop about, a hand's span away, looking cheeky, not to say brazen.

This impudence, foolhardiness, or, if you insist upon it, friendliness, is, to those unaccustomed to avian propinquity, acutely endearing. The trustfulness, or maybe the idiocy, of a robin waiting for you to pull up a piece of ground so that it can prospect for worms beneath it is so compelling it is absolutely impossible (or so I find) not to say something to it.

The last thing I have ever wished to be is sentimental about robins, but the fact remains that when a robin lands on a clod near my fork I cannot help exclaiming, "Hi-lo!" I say, with a rising lilt in my voice. Surprised

and pleased I sound; well, flattered really. Although it would be nice to think this greeting was the first and last word I uttered to this bird, very often, in fact absolutely always, it is not.

Now, dogs have assumed so many human attributes, grinning, for instance, and looking ashamed and disappointed, that it would take a peculiarly insensitive man to be silent in their company. Horses, too, ranging as they do from the stolid to the neurotic, from being bone lazy to downright hysterical, seem so to cover the whole emotional compass of their human masters that they demand, one feels, conversation. As do cats, whom we have invested with esoteric qualities that require constant questioning.

So since it is fairly well established that men have to talk to animals, the struggle, as I see it, lies in trying to treat the latter as adults rather than cuddly babies. The temptation to be "twice" with animals has to be resisted at all costs if one wants to retain some small sense of self-respect. Thus it is that with my robin I take enormous care to avoid baby-talk. I address it as though it has had a good liberal education at one of our more expensive schools, and was now down from Oxford on a sabbatical to study vermiculation in Hertfordshire.

As the bird teeters about on the edges of the craters I am making, obviously willing me to dig deeper, obviously, by its chirps, applauding my efforts but insisting that I could do better if I tried, I can feel myself becoming as spellbound and awestruck by its human overseer, similarly coercive and encouraging, sporting a red waistcoat and a merry eye.

I have struggled against anthropomorphism all my life, with little success, even going so far as to extend its influence to cars, many of which I have endowed with human characteristics and called by affectionate names. So in case I make an even bigger ass of myself with this bewitching bird, I keep my words on a tight rein. The fact remains, however, that all alone (or so I hope) in the herbaceous border, I talk to a robin. I lecture, soliloquize, expatiate and declaim to it, simply, really, because it seems so frightfully interested in what I am saying. At least that is my official excuse. But as Pascal knew "The heart has its reasons that reason knows nothing about."

Virginia Graham

Forgive!

The Monitor's religious article

One corner of our home is colorfully filled by a very saucy dwarf parrot, a beautiful green bird with a bright orange crest. This cheerful little fellow loves to peer into a small mirror to preen and chatter.

But once in a while, for reasons unknown to anyone but himself, this happy bird gets very unhappy. He stalks around fussing in increasingly louder tones until with a vindictive shriek he wrenches loose the mirror and hurls his imaginary enemy to the bottom of his cage.

Obviously the mirror does nothing to provoke the anger of the bird. But aren't some misunderstandings among people just as obviously self-inflicted? Have you ever known someone to build up a grievance against another when the offending party is actually unaware that he has committed an offense?

Of course there are many strained or broken relationships that do seem reasonably justified, but Christian Science tenderly explains the spiritual reasoning that restores harmony — whatever the cause for discord. It can be deeply difficult to dismiss harsh words or inconsiderate deeds of others. But to whatever extent we continue to mentally rehash misunderstandings, we are but scolding and punishing only our own concepts of others. Just as the bird took out his temper on the mirror, so we are vexing ourselves with our own imaginations. Only through forgiving on our part can cleanse our consciousness of remembered wrongs and bring us peace.

How is it possible to forgive a deep wrong? It is possible because in the spiritually absolute sense no wrong has been committed. Christian Science teaches that existence — all existence — is spiritual, created, loved, and controlled by God, divine Love. Man, the image of divine Love, can, in reality, express only love. That includes those who appear to have wronged us and ourselves too. When we get to the point, through humility and prayer, that we can look past the apparent shortcomings of others and see them in their real, spiritual selfhood as children of God, we will have already forgiven them and will reap the rewards of forgiveness.

It is easy to love those who have spoken and acted lovingly toward us. But Christ Jesus said, "Love your enemies." And he practiced this teaching so faithfully that even on the cross he prayed for his enemies.

DAILY BIBLE VERSE

I can of mine own self do nothing: as I hear, I judge: and my judgment is just; because I seek not mine own will; but the will of the Father which hath sent me.

John 6:30

The years

The years coordinate in space. Bestowing on us daily grace — Time perpetuates the view —

And every year that we construe 'Shall in the turn of seasons be Christened Anno Domini'

M. L. Susman

"Father, forgive them; for they know not what they do."*

Many who have followed the Way-shower have been persistently and unjustly maligned. The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, who knew malicious criticism very well, has written: "If you have been badly wronged, forgive and forget. . . . Never return evil for evil; and, above all, do not fancy that you have been wronged when you have not been."[†]

Surely no memory is worth the pure joy obtainable now through brotherly love that harmonizes our lives with divine Love. So make your decision to forgive now. What- ever the past has been, start with a clean page and try to live a life that offers ungrudging charity to all.

*Matthew 5:44; **Luke 23:34; †Miscellaneous Writings, p. 12.

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